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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXII NO 249 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Bombay Honours Nation's Tribune

Musters In Full Array To Receive President-Elect

Triumphal Procession Through Arches Of Welcome

RECEPTION WHICH BEAT ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS

Bombay successfully vindicated her reputation of being the premier city in India and the Centre of all Congress activities in the country by the right royal reception accorded to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President-Elect of the 48th Indian National Congress on Sunday morning.

Even, Royalties would envy the welcome given to the Nation's Tribune, who had been chosen to steer the Congress barque through the troubled waters at present.

More than five lakhs of men, women and children, of all classes and communities lined up the route of the Presidential Procession, and people began to gather to pay homage to the President-elect since early hours in the morning, though the Special Train carrying the President was scheduled to arrive at 9-30 a.m.

The whole route was decorated with buntings, flowers, coloured saris and picturesque shawls, and no pains were spared by the enthusiastic citizens to make the procession the grand success that it was.

Arches of National Flag, Cotton, Silver and Gold and flowers had been erected all through the route, and the youngsters of the city also added to the grandeur of the occasion by flying multi-coloured kites, attached to which were big National Flags, which could be seen for miles.

All along the route, every possible place of vantage from where a view of the Presidential Procession could be had was occupied. Special devices by which showers of flowers could fall on the President-elect were used throughout, with the result that every few minutes, there was a rain of flowers over the President-elect and others in the coach and four.

Several important Associations in the city garlanded Rajendra Babu, both at the Railway Station, and on the route, where the coach and four was stopped specially for that purpose.

Long before the arrival of the special train, about 500 volunteers of the Reception Committee took charge of the platform at the Victoria Terminus and the public were cleared away. It was a rare sight to see the platform being fully decorated with buntings, flowers and flower pots, with a seething mass of humanity waiting outside to have a 'darshan' of their chosen one.

G. O. C. BUSY.

The General Officer Commanding, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, with his Adjutant Mr. Navin Khandvala and others were in charge and it would not be an exaggeration to say that with the heavy handicaps they had to face, they managed the whole procession admirably well.

All through the route, the volunteers lined up both sides of the road, while the public and the police gladly co-operated with the volunteers in the onward march of the procession.

The special train carrying the President-elect reached Victoria Terminus exactly at 9-30 a.m. and Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs Sarojini Naidu entered the compartment, and garlanded Rajendra Babu on behalf of the Reception Committee. 500 members of which were present on the platform.

Immediately the President-Elect got out of his compartment, the Volunteer Band began to play, and amidst cheers Rajen Babu with his wife Rajabhansidevi entered the coach and four which had been decorated with flowers. Both Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman sat in the coach and four.

SIGNAL FOR RUSH AT PRESIDENT-ELECT.

His getting up the coach was the signal for a tremendous effort on the part of those thousands who were present to rush at the coach so that they may be nearer their beloved leader, but the tactful handling of them by the trained volunteers of the Shock Brigade made it impossible for the people to break the human cordon.

After the military salute was given to Rajen Babu by the volunteers, the procession slowly began to move in the following order. The Pilot Car with the G.O.C. The cavalrymen, smart looking lady volunteers under Miss Safia Somji, the Band, the Presidential Carriage guarded on all the four sides by volunteers, and then followed the public.

MILE-LONG PROCESSION

The lady volunteers, two of whom rode bicycles, added to the pomp and grandeur of the mile-long procession, which could but move only at a snail's pace because of the surging sea of humanity. One could see only heads whichever way he turned, all directing their attention and force towards getting at the Presidential Carriage.

One can have an idea as to the extent of the enthusiastic reception, which beat all previous records in the history of Bombay, when it is said that while the Presidential Carriage was still inside the G. I. P. Railway gates, uncontrollable crowds had gathered near the Prarthana Samaj.

For more than four hours from 8 a.m. the vehicular traffic in the Fort and the Girgaum area was dislocated, and tram and bus services had to be discontinued till the procession reached the Congress House.

Rajen Babu, who had been bedridden a few days ago with high fever looked a little pulled down. He with his consort sitting in the coach, with true kisan simplicity and winning smile provided a picturesque contrast to the pomp and grandeur around.

The triumphal march of the "Uncrowned King of India" took nearly four hours to reach the destination, the Congress House after wending its way through the Hornby Road, Jumma Masjid, Sheik Memon Street, Bambakha-

(Continued on page 9.)

CONGRESS WEEK FUNCTIONS

The following is the programme of functions that are to take place in the "Congress Week":—

TO-DAY (MONDAY):—
Congress Working Committee meets 1 p.m.
All - India Congress-Socialist Conference 8 a.m.
Humanitarian Conference, Madhav Bag, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY (23rd Oct.):—
A. I. Congress Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, Worli, 2 p.m.
Humanitarian Conference, Madhav Bag, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY (24th Oct.):—
A. I. Congress Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY (25th Oct.):—
A.I.C.C., Worli, 2 p.m.
Anti-Award Conference.

FRIDAY (26th Oct.):—
National Congress, Worli, 7 p.m.

SATURDAY (27th Oct.):—
National Congress, Worli, Evening.

SUNDAY (28th Oct.):—
National Congress, Worli, Evening.

PEOPLE'S LOVE FOR MAHATMA CREATES HARD TASK FOR VOLUNTEERS

But Both Men And Women Vie With One Another To Win Laurels In Efficiency And Service

More than two lakhs of people from the city of Bombay must have visited the Abdul Gaffar Nagar on Sunday. The vehicular traffic from the city to the Nagar which began at about 3 p.m. continued to unload batches of visitors at the Nagar till about 8 p.m.

Besides those, who came in some vehicle or other, there were many thousands, who walked the whole distance from the city just to have a look at the place, where India's premier political organisation would be holding its annual Sessions and where decisions of a very momentous nature would be taken.

NAGAR ARRANGEMENTS.

Although the arrangements inside the Nagar are not exactly complete, it has not in any way been a cause of inconvenience either to the delegates or the visitors. More than three thousand delegates and visitors from all part of the country at present staying inside the Camp.

Excepting for the meeting of the Working Committee, which has been discussing questions of a very far-reaching nature there is nothing happening within the Nagar. Of course the Exhibition which was declared open by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on Saturday has been attracting thousands of men and women, young and old, and there is no doubt that the Exhibition will be one of the very profitable items as far as the finances of the Reception Committee go.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

The holiday crowd and the merchants of the city in their thousands poured into the Nagar in taxies and private cars that it was with very great difficulty that the City police, who are fully co-operating with the volunteers, could control the heavy traffic.

If the flow of visitors to the Nagar on Sunday could be an indication of success then the 48th Indian National Congress is bound to be a roaring success.

LOVE FOR MAHATMA.

The people's love for the Mahatma and his leadership is very patent and this is indicated by the fact that practically everyone that visits the Nagar, is not anxious to know where the Flag Staff or Flag Base is or where the Subjects Committee Pandal is situated, but their eagerness is to know where Gandhiji's hut is situated.

In spite of the scorching heat thousands of people stood for hours, watching Mahatmaji's hut without caring for food or water. Arrangements have been made by the Reception Committee authorities to provide water for the crowds. Amongst these are several who successfully evade the sentries posted up to Gandhiji's hut right from the gate leading to the Subjects Committee Pandal and it was with very great difficulty that they are brought back to their allotted place.

Besides the five General Secretaries of the Reception Committee Messrs. Abidali Jafferbhoy, S. K. Patil, Gunvant Kapadia, Ganapati Shanker Desai and D. S. Babrekar, and the office-holders of the various Sub-Committees who have been working day and night for making the Congress session a great success there is an army of other workers practically in every department who have been working silently and contributing a great deal towards the efficiency of the arrangements.

THEY DO THEIR DUTY

Those who see the vounteers of the Reception Committee working day and night—it is stated that some of them work for more than twelve hours—will be convinced that the G.O.C. by personal example has succeeded in infusing the real spirit of service in his volunteers. Even a very strong man would faint if he stands in the hot sun ofOctober for nearly an hour, but the volunteers go on doing their work without even raising a single finger of protest.

WOMEN SET THE EXAMPLE

The women volunteers have successfully exploded the saying that the women's section of the volunteers is a mere show. It has been stated times without number by several responsible persons that the women volunteers were more a botheration than a help to the Reception Committee. But in Bombay they have been successful in removing that impression, if there was one by their hard work. They are actually asking for more and more hard work to show that they are ready to undertake as heavy work as the men volunteers. This undoubtedly is due to the training that they were compelled to go through. A peep into their camp will show how, with the inspiring example of Miss Safia Somji, their Officer Commanding the women have made their camp a bee-hive. Defying both hunger and heat of the October Sun they are always at the post of duty.

Transfer Of All Power To Workers And Peasants

Congress Socialists Enunciate Plan Of Action

ALL-INDIA PARTY FORMED

Developing Anti Imperialist Front In India

Socialism within the Congress has now assumed a definite shape by the formation of the All-India Congress-Socialist Party at the second All-India Congress-Socialist Conference, which met at Readymoney Mansion, Worli, on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Nearly 150 Delegates from all parts of India attended the Conference. Among the visitors were Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Deep Narayan Singh, Miss Padmaja Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Hathisingh and scores of Collegians, both boys and girls.

Class Contradictions

Mr. Farshotamdas Tricumdas in welcoming the Delegates, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, explained the difference in outlook between the Congress-Socialists and the present leadership of the Congress. He said:—

"The Socialists feel convinced that by reason of the inevitable and inherent contradiction and conflict between the interests of the landholding and the capitalist classes on the one hand, and the masses on the other, no single appeal, which can satisfy both the possessing few and the exploited many, is possible and the Socialists are, therefore, rightly asking the Congress to choose between few and the many."

Party's Potentialities

Dealing with the potentialities of the New Party, Mr. Tricumdas said:—

"Although the Congress might have a middle-class leadership, the rank and file are largely drawn from the masses. We feel that it is possible by right efforts to convert this rank and file and make them adopt an outlook which is a mass outlook."

After the Reception Committee's Chairman's Address, the Conference was called upon to elect its President. The names of Swami Sampurnananda and Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya were duly proposed and seconded, but as the latter withdrew her name, the former was elected President unanimously.

The first item on the Agenda of the Conference was the Organising Secretary's Report. After describing the efforts so far made to form Socialist Groups in various Provinces and Districts, Mr. Jayprakash Narayan replied to the various criticisms that have been directed against their movement.

PARTY'S OBJECTIVE.

The Constitution and Programme of the Party, as drafted by a Committee, specially appointed for the purpose at Patna, was then considered item by item.

The object of the Party was stated to be "the achievement of Complete Independence and the establishment of Socialist Society."

Mr. Batliwalla moved an amendment that after the words "Complete Independence" should be added the words "in the sense of the severance of British connection and the expulsion of Imperialist forces from India," and that the words "a workers' and peasants' republic" be substituted for the words "Socialist Society."

After a prolonged discussion, the amendment was thrown out.

POWER FOR MASSES.

The Draft Constitution had proposed a membership-fee of four-annas per year. The Conference reduced it to an anna per year.

The first item on the objective programme of the Party was stated to be the transfer of all power to the producing masses. Mrs Kombrabail, Mr. Batliwalla and a few others wanted that the term "producing masses" be further explained by the addition of the words "meaning workers, peasants and other exploited classes." This amendment was adopted.

PLAN OF ACTION.

Under the heading "Plan of Action of the Party," it was stated that one of the plans would be the "convening, after the capture of power, a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of formulating a constitution for the Indian State."

The Draft Committee had not specified the composition of the Constituent Assembly. It had simply stated that "every adult shall have a vote, with the exception of those who have opposed the struggle of freedom, and that representation shall be on a functional basis."

DEFINE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Comrade S.M. Joshi wanted the composition of the Constituent Assembly to be specifically defined. He suggested that it should be composed of deputies elected by the Committees of the exploited masses. This amendment was also accepted.

In the clause advocating the organisation of peasants and labour unions and the creating of a powerful mass movement, Mr Batliwalla wanted to add that it should be stated right now that mass movement should culminate in "a general strike and non-payment of taxes, rents and debt charges."

BAD TACTICS.

Mr. C.K. Narayanswami opposing the amendment in a vehe-

(Conitnued on page 8).

REPLY TO "RIGHT" AND "LEFT" ATTACKS

Problems Before Congress Socialist Party

The following is the report submitted by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Organising Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party submitted to the Conference which met in Bombay on Sunday afternoon:—

Comrades,—As you all know a conference was held at Patna six months ago, on May 17th to consider, among other things, the advisability of uniting the socialist and other radical elements within the Indian National Congress into an organisation in order to accelerate the growth of the latter into an anti-imperialist body having the requisite ideological and organisational basis. That Conference entrusted to me the duty of organising provincial socialist parties and this conference which is meeting here to-day and to which you all have come as delegates representing your respective parties.

I do not know how well I have discharged my duties. That is for you to judge. I shall briefly summarise for your information the work that has already been done, the policy that I have followed and the problems which I have had to face. To-day the all-India Party will be formed and henceforth it will be the task of the all-India Executive to guide, direct and build up this movement. While feeling a great relief at this heavy burden being lifted off me I hope I am not leaving things in a shape that will hinder the work of the executive but facilitate and further it.

GROWTH OF PARTIES

At the time the Patna Conference met there were only two Provincial Congress Socialist Parties or groups existing in the country, namely the Bombay Presidency Group and the Bihar Socialist Party. There was a District Group in Benares which was organised just before the conference. We were told that there were some other groups also in other provinces, but these, as I found out later, did not exist. Even of the organisations that existed before May 17th only the Bombay Presidency Group had any record of work. Having been formed in February, 1934, it had time to function for nearly three months during which period it showed considerable political activity. Some of its members also participated in the Bombay and Sholapur Textile strikes. As for the Bihar Party, it had really been formed in 1931, but on account of the Civil Disobedience Movement that was started soon afterwards, the party had little time to do any work. It was revived only a few weeks before the Patna Conference.

HIS TOUR

Immediately after the conference I took up the work of organising provincial parties. A central office was opened at Benares and was placed in charge of Babu Sampurnanand. Acharya Narendra Deo visited Delhi where he helped in the formation of the Delhi Provincial Party. The Bombay Presidency Group was reorganised on the basis of Congress Provinces. Thus the Maharashtra, the Bombay City and the Gujrat Parties came into existence. This work was carried out entirely by the Bombay Presidency Comrades. I visited the following provinces: Bengal, U.P., C.P. (Hindi), C.P. (Marathi), Berar, Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In two of these name'y, Andhra and Kerala, provincial parties were already in existence when I visited these

(Continued on page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted—Tea organizer, salary 125. Apply with eight piece stamps to Manager, Angel Tea Service, Baroda. (3039).

Wanted a qualified Hindu Midwife for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandjee, Karwar Street, Fort. (3108)

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For Hindoos, 2 rooms on first floor and one block down in Building No. 20L, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Rent moderate. Apply Irani, New India Assurance Co., Fort (3100).

Comfortable rooms available in Petorlina Villa and Dias Building, conveniently situated at Grant Road Cross Lane near Railway Station. Newly reduced rents from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 including light. Apply at the premises or to A. R. Dias, opp. Clock-Tower (9011).

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Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2/-. (3065).

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For Sale—One 40/50 H.P. Rolls Royce Car in thorough working order. Tyres, tubes and upholstery as new. Price Rs. 5,000 or reasonable offer. Detailed information can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Open for inspection and trial. Apply to: Chief Engineer, P.W.D. Bharatpur. (9059).

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M. T. B College, Surat.—Applications are invited for the following posts in the M. T. B. College, Surat, (1) Professor of Physics, (2) Professor of Chemistry, (3) Professor of Biology, (4) Lecturer in Physics. Persons selected will have to teach the B.Sc and M.Sc. classes. The appointments will be from June 1935 to March 1936 in the first instance with every prospect of continuance. Applications, with testimonials, stating the qualifications experience, age, and minimum salary, expected should reach the Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, on or before 15th November, 1934. (9077)

Qualify yourself in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy under qualified Teachers at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. The oldest and reliable. Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road. (3037).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal B. B. Rele, B.A. LL.B Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

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Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee Loan and Interest Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2994).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Rajam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sidhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhowgaon, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Mr. Dhariwal Renowned Astrologer and Physiognomist will guide you for all sorts of worries, job, diseases, travel, in fact anything at moderate charges. 1st Floor Dinshaw Mahal, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao. (2094).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Winter Season Flower Seeds: Fresh stock: Just Arrived, Buy fresh seeds and be satisfied. The Amin Nursery, Lane, oppo. Imperial Cinema, Bombay No. 4 Branch:—Crawford Market Compound, Bombay No 1. (3101)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Portable Self-contained Wash-basin Cabinet, ideal for Doctors, Lawyers, Dental Blanks, powerful Racing Binocular, Delivery Tricycle, rare old Coins, Remington Typewriter. Apply De Sa, Dentist. Empire Building, Fort, Bombay. (3105).

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ELECTRICITY IS BEST FOR DIVALI ILLUMINATION

EXTRA ILLUMINATION will be allowed during the approaching Divali Festival, where possible. If applied for in writing to the Sales-Service Department, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, before the 25th October, 1934.

(9040)

FOR SALE.

The following Viceregal carriages are for sale:—

	Rs. each.
Two Victorias (Dykes & Co.)	2,000
Landaulette (Steuart & Co).	1,650
Landaulette. (Steuart & Co.)	1,300
Luggage Brake. (Shanks & Co., London)	1,800
Brougham	1,800
Tonga	450

The above are in perfect condition and can be seen at the Viceregal Stables New Delhi, by previous engagement with the undersigned.

Prices are F. O. R. Delhi. Apply to:—

"THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY, The Viceroy's House, NEW DELHI."

9061

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay, on Monday, the 29th day of October, 1934. at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board,
RAVINDRA MAGANLAL & BROS.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th October, 1934.
3107

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd October, 1934, to adopt the Valuation Report and to dispose of other matters relating to that.

By Order of the Board,
JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Manager.
9051

THE KHANDESH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share and Rs. 6-4-0 per quarter share for the half year ended 30th June, 1934, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, "Ewart House," Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1934, between the hours 12 noon and 3-0 p.m., (Bombay Time), to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 22nd October, 1934, on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October to 1st November, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1934
9075

Public Notices

NOTICE
(Under Section 23(4) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902).

In supersession of the Notice dated 15th October, 1934, issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, under Section 23(4) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902, the following Notice is issued:—

The Public are hereby informed that in connection with the Indian National Congress Session to be held in Bombay the following roads will be reserved for public purposes and will be closed to all vehicular traffic as stated below:—

A. FROM 20TH TO 28TH INSTANT (BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE):

(1) Road leading to the building owned by Sir Sohrabji Pochkhanawala will be reserved from its junction with Worli Sea Face, Marine Drive in the south to its junction with Worli Sea Face Marine Drive and Cleveland Road in the north and entirely closed except for vehicles of the occupants of Sir Sohrabji Pochkhanawala's building and their visitors and vehicles with special police permits.

(2) The whole of Cleveland Road, except for south bound vehicular traffic.

B. FROM 26TH TO 28TH INST (BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE).

(1) The whole of the Worli Sea Face Marine Drive from its junction with Worli Road to its junction with Cleveland Road, except for north bound vehicular traffic.

(2) A limited number of recognized public buses and taxis will be permitted to be parked on the Worli Sea Face Marine Drive and no vehicles will be permitted to be parked on Cleveland Road.

(3) Arrangements will be made for parking all vehicles (except as above) on the parking grounds provided for the purpose.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 20th Oct., 1934.
9078

NOTICE.

REQUIRED for Nawanagar State Medical Service three staff nurses. Must hold B. P. N. A certificate in General Nursing; Midwifery Diploma will be an advantage. Salary Rs. 75 plus 5 Rs. p.m. with free quarters. Apply with full details of training and copies of testimonials to the U. S

P. M. MEHTA,
M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.,
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Nawanagar State.
9076

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PURIBAI, widow of Premdas Khimji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, maintenance, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Immovable property of Foras Tenure consisting of two Chawls, situate at Tardeo, admeasuring 2300 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 5040 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 30, 530 and 375 and 387, New Nos. 13532, 13889 and 13894, Old Survey Nos. 156, 154|2 and 155 and New Survey Nos. 1—2|7048 and 1|7048 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos 3691, 3692 and 3693 and Street Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Tardeo Road, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 40 of Tardeo Division.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1934.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9073

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUSTOMJI NUSSERWANJI KERAWALLA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land admeasuring 778 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 758 of the City Improvement Trust Dadar and Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement building and structure standing thereon and bounded, on the North-East by Plot No. 759 of the said estate, on the South-East by a Road 26 feet in width called Naigaum Road, on the South-West by Plot No. 757 of the said Estate belonging to Pirajbai widow of N. S. Mistry and another and on the North-West by Plot No. 761 of the said Estate and forming a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 1183 part and Cadastral Survey No. 566|10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 6500 (19) and Street No. 67Q.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1934.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9077

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BAPOOJI DORABJI DARUWALLA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South of Second Marine Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8293 Cadastral Survey No. 132, Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the house of Jehangir Ruttonji Dubash and others and partly by Marine First Cross Lane on or towards the West by property of Adam Yacoob and another, on or towards the South by Marine First Cross Lane and on or towards the North by the 2nd Marine Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2565 and Street No. 17.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1934.

KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9080

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi. "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal),

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE Is HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED SABJEALLY CASSUM, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at New Bansilal Building Bruce Street Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the Western side of Pali Danda Road in Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the Suburban District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2'85) Two thousand one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under non-Agricultural Survey No. 505 of Bandra (the yearly Government assessment whereon is Rs. 43-14-0) together with the three bungalow garage and outhouses standing thereon and known or called as "Mahomed Cottage" and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 31, 32 and 32 (1) Pali Road, all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Pali Danda Road, on or towards the West by a passage (common to this property and six other adjoining plots marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 on the plan annexed to the Will of Hirjibhoy Rustomji Baxter the former owner inter alia of this property) and beyond that partly by the said Plot No. 2 the property of Sorabji Hirjibhoy Baxter partly by the said Plot No 3, the property of Bai Bachubai daughter of the said Hirjibhoy Rustomji Baxter and partly by the said Plot No. 4 belonging to Bhikhaji H. Baxter on or towards the North partly by the said common passage and beyond it partly by the said Plot No. 4 and partly by the said Plot No. 5 formerly belonging to Nathoba Pandurang Wandrekar but now to St. Joseph's Convent and on or towards the South partly by the said Plot No. 7 formerly the property of Tyeb Haji Esmail and now of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Shapurji Katrak and beyond it by the property of Mr. De Silva and which piece of land (being Plot marked No. 6 on the said plan) comprises the following Survey Numbers.

Bandra Survey No.	Plot No.	Area Square yards.
19	1 (part)	556
19	4 (part)	572
19	9 (part)	16
20	1 (part)	550
20	2 (part)	450
28	1 (part)	42

Total area 2185 Square Yards.

as shown on the plan annexed to the said Building Agreement dated the 1st day of May 1919 all which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1934.

KHARAS & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9081

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Lisbon Maru	7053	17 Oct.	26 Oct.
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	16 Nov
Bengal Maru	5336	3 Nov.	13 Nov
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Nov.	21 Nov
Morioka Maru	4429	19 Nov	25 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec	13 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12005	27 Oct
Hakone Maru	10500	12 Nov

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	22 Oct
Haknsan Maru	10500	7 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	14 Nov
Chichibu Maru	17500	28 Nov

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hive Maru	11600	10 Nov
Heian Maru	1,500	23 Nov

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No 22041
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE PERSIST.

Presidency Mortality Figures Fo Past Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending October 13.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 576 attacks and 285 deaths against 579 attacks and 243 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar district reported 116 attacks and 47 deaths against 142-60 in the previous week; Thana 61-37 against nil; Panch Mahals 59-24 against 73-28; Kaira 56-44 against 17-4; Surat 55-39 against 67-30; Satara 51-22 against 45-20; East Khandesh 43-23 against 55-28; Broach 38-17 against 4-1; Sholapur 33-8 against 23-7; Nasik 28-12 against 36-14; West Khandesh 20-2 against 88-36; Poona 12-7 against 17-11; Belgaum 3-3 against 6-2 and Bombay Suburban 1-0 against nil.

Thana town recorded 41 attacks and 26 deaths during the week. The Assistant Director of Public Health, Central Registration District visited the town, inspected the affected localities and suggested prevent've measures to the conference held at the Collector's office.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency excluding Sind there were in all 583 attacks and 320 deaths from plague against 538-280 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Dharwar 164 attacks and 68 deaths against 185-84; Satara 136-96 against 139-79; Belgaum 107-60 against 96-48; Bijapur 101-44 against 76-49; Sholapur 37-27 against 20-10; Poona 8-8 against 8-5; Ahmednagar 27-15 against 13-4 and Kanara 3-2 against 1-1.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are: Nasik district 34 attacks and 2 deaths; Kolaba 12-3; Satara 10-5; Kanara 12-2; West Khandesh 13-4; Belgaum 23-1; Dharwar 0-1; Poona 8-9; Ahmednagar 11-2; Sholapur 1-1; East Khandesh 14-2; Surat 1-1 and Bombay city 1-1. Total 140 attacks and 34 deaths against 105—31 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Twelve attacks and 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week as against 9 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 10 attacks and 2 deaths during the week; Poona city 1-1; Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 0-1 and Bombay city 1-1.

INFLUENZA

Two deaths from influenza were recorded in Bombay city during the week and Kolaba district reported 64 attacks.

MALARIA

The medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 42 villages and treated 985 persons. Of these, 629 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 1,092 and 340 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

HINDI BHASHA—BHASHI SAMMELAN

The Publicity Officer writes:—

The Third Conference Sessions of the Hindustani-speaking Residents of the City of Bombay and its Suburbs will be held on the 29th and 30th inst., at Worli in the Congress Subjects Committee Pandal, Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Seth Govind Das Malpani of Jubbulpore is likely to preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

The following members constitute the Reception Committee:

Mr. B. N. Bhargava, Secretary, Union Bank of India, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. K. M. Sharma, Mr. M. P. Trivedi, Mr. U. S. Dixit and Mr. N. S. Ajit Vice-Presidents.

Mr. S. P. Dixit, Mr. K. P Singh, Mr. B. R. Tewari (Advocate) and Mr. R. R. Pandey (Advocate) Joint Secretaries.

Mr. K. S. Avasthi, (Honorary Treasurer).

CALICUT & COCHIN PLAGUE-INFECTED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A notification of the Government of Madras says that for the purpose of Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, the town and port of Cochin and the town and port of Calicut are declared to be infected with plague.

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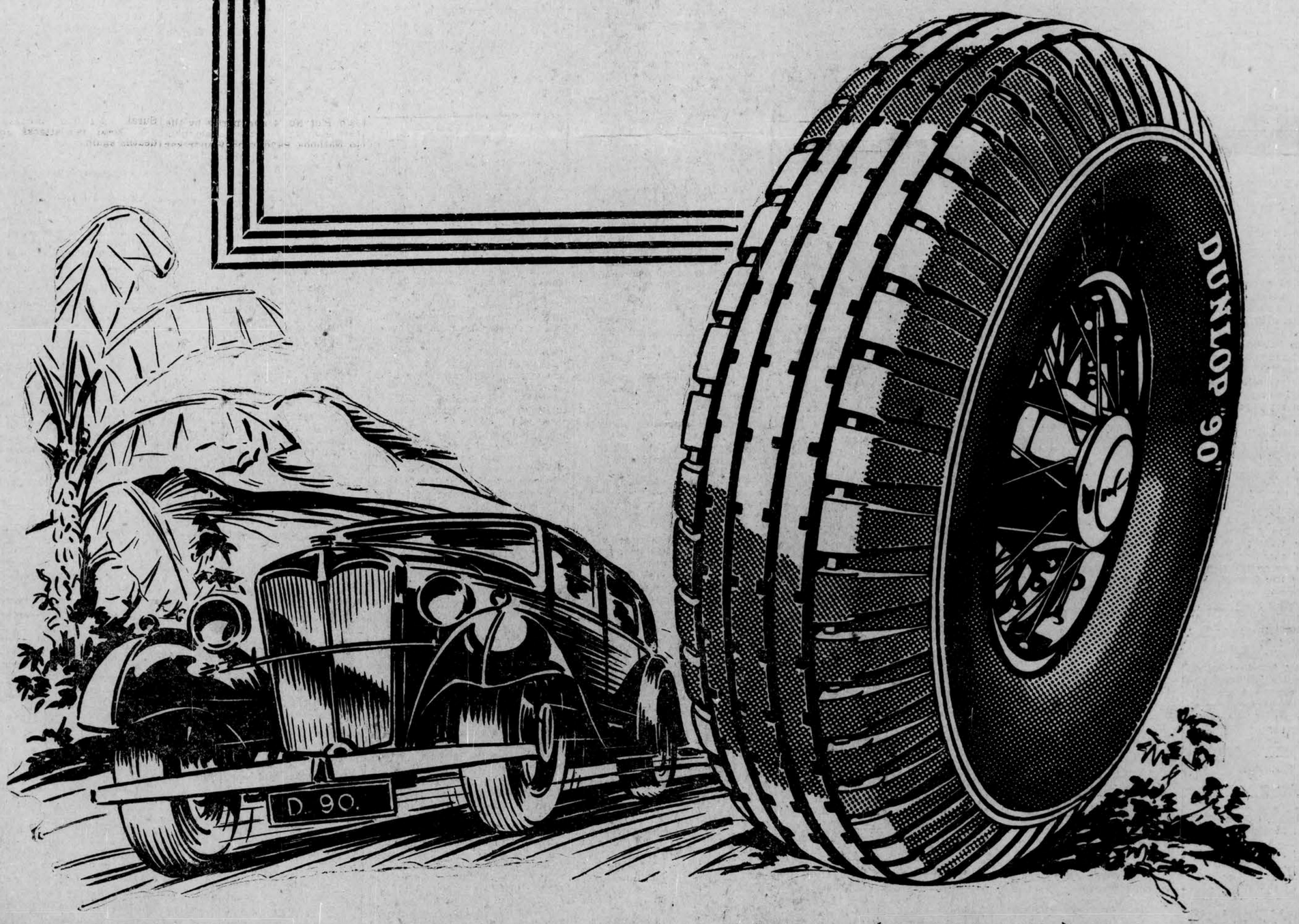
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

DUNLOP

The conception of a Pneumatic Tyre first came to Dunlop, and the craft of a generation of Tyre Builders lies behind every Dunlop Tyre. Our experience leads where others follow—in research, in quality, in performance.

In its appropriate range to-day each Dunlop design brings the finished art of years of patient study. Whatever the Tyre you may demand, however rigorous the conditions of service you may impose, Dunlop is your guarantee of finality in Tyre science.



DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.

Branches throughout INDIA • BURMA • CEYLON.

Amy And Jimmy At Karachi

VOCIFEROUSLY CHEERED BY CROWDS

Take Off For Allahabad After An Hour's Halt

BUT FORCED TO RETURN FOR MINOR REPAIRS

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

D. H. Comet Gipsy, VI Pilots J. A. Mollison and Mrs. Mollison landed at 10-15 a. m. at Karachi

After an hour halt, the Mollisons took off for Allahabad, but were forced to return at 11-25 a.m. owing to the retractable undercarriage being jammed. Mechanics were busy jacking Mollisons' plane with a view to locate and remedy the defect, which is believed to be of a minor nature involving a short delay.

Mr. Mollison who looked a bit tired and anxious over the delay is himself lending a hand for the relief mechanics.

A tiny speck in the cloudless blue sky was the signal for the first outburst of enthusiasm as the Mollisons' plane gleamed in the bright sunlight, swooped gently down, and made a perfect landing.

CROWDS CHEER

Scenes of excitement were witnessed as the crowds acclaimed Amy who smiled her acknowledgment to the spontaneous tributes which burst from hundreds of throats. So perfect were the refuelling arrangements that without much loss of time the machine was attended to and made ready for the resumption of the flight. In the meantime, Amy refreshed herself.

Exactly an hour after landing the Mollisons took off in perfect style, having lunched and toilletted. The Mollisons were mobbed by a cheering crowd as they passed out and returned after lunch. Amy slowed down, drove past the crowd greeting with a smile.

The couple expect to reach Allahabad in four and half hours.

Asked whether they proposed to have a long rest at Allahabad, Mr. Mollison said that he was afraid that it would not be very long.

Amy who wore a short grey plated skirt and a broad brimmed double terai hat interviewed by the Associated Press prior to departure, said: "Oh, I have been before in Karachi. I am sorry to have no time to stay here." She said in short hurried sentences: 'But I hope to be here on my return. I am in very good health, thanks,' she added in reply to another question.

Mr. Mollison was dressed in a grey serge suit and looked a little tired.

LONDON TO KARACHI IN 22-1/2 HOURS

Mr. Mollison greeted the receivers with the question, "How many hours of daylight are available for Allahabad?" Being told by Commander Watt that full eight hours and excellent lighting arrangements expressed delight.

The Mayor of Karachi presented the flying couple with flower bouquets and wished them success.

Asked what made them halt at Karachi, Mr. Mollison referred to the prohibition of flying on the North-West Frontier.

Amy anxiously asked whether any other machine had overtaken them, and expressed joy to receive a reply in the negative.

The flight from London to Karachi occupied 22 hours, 35 minutes.—A.P.

MOLLISONS AT BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, October 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison resumed their flight at 20-48 hours G.M.T after a stay of an hour and 38 minutes.

"Having covered most of the difficult stage of the flight nonstop, we do not anticipate any difficulty in completing the remaining stages", said Mr. Mollison to the Reuter correspondent. Mr. Mollison added the machine behaved perfectly, although they were obliged to fly a great height in order to avoid bad weather at lower altitudes. He became alarmed while approaching Aleppo concerning petrol but they actually landed with two hours supply in hand.

SPEED OVER 200 MILES

Members of the British community and a big crowd of Arabs witnessed the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison, who were the first to land at the first control station. The Mollisons completed 2055 miles from Mildenhall under thirteen hours at average speed of over 200 miles an hour.—Reuter.

PARER AND HEMSWORTH

PARIS, October 20.

Fairey Fox piloted by Parer and Hemsworth was held up at Abbeville with radiator trouble. Airspeed A.S. 8 with Captain Stack and Turner is staying at Lebourget the unofficial checking station, for the night.—Reuter.

GILMAN HELD UP

MARSEILLES, October 20.

Fairey Fox piloted by Gilman will be held up until to-morrow owing to serious carburetter trouble. The Mechanic is dismantling the engine. Miles 'Falcon" piloted by Brook landed at Istres.—Reuter.

PARMENTIER AND MOLL

ATHENS, October 20.

Parmentier and Moll who were the first to arrive and depart from Athens interviewed by Reuter said that they had flown at the rate of nearly 190 miles an hour and hoped to complete the journey successfully. Roscoe Turner, pilot of the American Boeing Transport said that they met with strong headwinds and travelled through a dense fog without stopping at Rome. They also flew over Mont Blanc.

AT BAGHDAD

BAGHDAD, October 20.

Douglas D.C. 2 piloted by Parmentier and Moll arrived at 23-11 G.M.T.

"MILES HAWK" IN ATHENS.

ATHENS, Oct. 20

Miles Hawk piloted by Macgregor and Walker arrived 20|39 hours.—Reuter.

"Cyclone" Leaves Jask

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Douglas D. C. 2 Wright "Cyclone" piloted by K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll departed Jask at 5-35.

Lt. Shaw's Forced Landing

LONDON October 21.

Flight Lieutenant G. Shaw flying the British Klemm "Eagle" reports that he was forced to land in the Spanish coast forty miles northwest of Barcelona. The 'plane is not damaged, and he is awaiting permission of the authorities to take off.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF COMPETITORS

Several Stopping For Night At Rome

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Telegrams from various centres record the progress of the competitors in the air race. Several are stopping for the night at Rome, the second checking point (the first checking point is Marseilles). These include D. H. Dragon with Hewett and Kay, Lambert. Monocopue piloted by Wright, Airspeed Courier A S. 5 piloted by Squadron Leader Stodart and K. G. Stodart, Fairey Third F with Flying Officer Davies, and Lieut. Commander Hill and D. H. Moth piloted by Messrs. Desoutter Mark piloted by Hansen will take off at midnight.—Reuter.

Desoutter Mark

ROME, Oct. 21.

Desoutter Mark, piloted by Hansen and Fairey Third F piloted by Davies and Hill, left 01/15 G.M.T.—Reuter.

Douglas D. C. 2

BAGHDAD, Oct. 21.

Douglas D. C. 2 piloted by Parmentier and Moll left midnight.

JASK, Oct. 21.

Douglas D. C. piloted by Parmantier and Moll took off at 02/26 G.M.T.

LANDS AT KARACHI.

Drigh Road Aerodrome, Oct. 21.

Douglas D.C. 2 with the Wright "cyclone" engine piloted by K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll landed at 2-20 p.m.

Had a marvellous journey with beautiful weather and an excellent sky said Captain Parmentier, pilot of the Dutch machine, "Douglas D. C. two" when interviewed by the Associated Press. The machine was directly leading towards Allahabad and added that Pander S. 4 piloted by DL Astes, G.J. Geyssendorfer (Dutch3 was following close on his heels.

(Later)—Douglas D.C. with the Wright "cyclone" engine piloted by K. D. Parmentier and J. J. Moll left for Allahabad at 2/40 p.m.

Lockheed "Vegd"

ATHENS, Oct. 20.

Lockheed "Vega" piloted by Woods and Bennett has landed and may be delayed for eight hours for recharging batteries.

It left Athens at 05-20 hours.

RACE ABANDONED.

ALEPPO, Oct. 21.

Lockheed Vega piloted by Woods and Bennett overturned on landing at 08/05 hours. Neither pilot was seriously injured, but the race has been abandoned.

Pander S. 4 Leaves

BAGHDAD, Oct. 21.

Pander S. 4 piloted by Asjes and Geysendorfer arrived and left 00/45 G.M.T.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

Drigh Road Aerodrome, Karachi Oct. 21.

Pander S. 4 with Wright Whirlwind engine piloted by D. L. Asjes and J. J. Geysendorfer landed here at 3/35 p.m. and took off after twentyfive minutes. Interviewed by the Associated Press Geysendorfer said that the journey was tiresome though the weather was fine with fair winds.

"We had a marvellous journey with beautiful weather and excellent sky" said Captain Parmentier, Pilot of the Dutch Machine Douglas D.C. two interviewed by the Associated Press. The machine was flying direct to Allahabad. Parmentier added that Pander S. four piloted by D L. Asjes and G. J. Geysendorfer (Dutch) was following on heels.—A. P.

Lambert Monocoupe

ROME, Oct. 21.

Lambert Monocoupe, piloted by John H. Wright and D. H. Dragon by J. D. Hewett, left at 05/35, and airspeed Courier piloted by Stodart left 06/35 G.M.T.—Reuter.

D. H. Comet Of Jones And Waller

BAGHDAD, Oct. 21.

D H Comet, piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller, after a tempestuous journey from the Black Sea found petrol running very short in unknown territory which is believed to be Persia. Pilots saw the lights landed near a native village, took off in the morning, and arrived Baghdad at 05/12 G.M.T., after 250 miles detour, with only a gallon in the petrol tank.

RETURNS DUE TO ENGINE TROUBLE

BAGHDAD—Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller left at 06/00 hours, but returned owing to engine trouble. Repairs may take several hours.—Reuter.

ROSCOE TURNER

Thrilling Experience

BAGHDAD, Oct. 21.—Boeing Transport piloted by Roscoe Turner arrived at 02/40 hours. Roscoe Turner provided the greatest sensation at night. He circled the aerodrome, apparently uncertain as to how to land, then landing with wind instead of against, he just cleared the road embankment and missed telegraph wires by inches. Officials held their Breadth fearing calamity and ambulance engines actually started. Turner eventually landed well enough. He said he was delayed by bad weather and mist over Europe and sand in the atmosphere over Iraq.

Jodhpur Agog With Excitement

JODHFUR, Oct. 21.

There is great excitement prevailing at Jodhpur aerodrome with radio messages constantly trickling in tracing advance fliers. The Mollisons were expected to pass over Jodhpur by 11.30 but they reduced their speed and touched at Karachi. If they pass over Jodhpur they should be spotted in about two hours from leaving Karachi but very few planes are expected to refuel at Jodhpur except the handicap machines which are expected to pass over or halt this evening or some time to-night.—A.P.

MECHANICS BUSY

DRIGH ROAD AERODROME, Oct. 21.

Mechanics are very busy jacking Mollisons plane with a view to locating the defect and remedying it. The trouble is believed to be of a minor nature involving short delay. Mr. Mollison who looked a bit tired and sunburnt, getting anxious about delay, is himself lending a helping hand to the mechanics.—A.P.

MOLLISONS' PROGRAMME

Mollison looked extremely worried, when he learnt his bad luck will cost him 12 hours. After nearly two hours at the engines the mechanics were able to set right the trouble. According to the present expectation Mollison told Associated Press he expects to take off at 3 on Monday morning towards Allahabad, where post-quick refuelling will enable him to resume flight, the reason of the decision being his fear he will not have enough hours for day light left wherein to make the flight towards Allahabad. He added he expects to make up for the loss of time.—A.P.

Airman Fly To Bamrauli Camp

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 20.

Over 15 airmen have flown down this afternoon from Provincial headquarters in Moth machines, belonging to various Aero Clubs. Six of them, including Messrs. Kirk Smith and Bhagatlal have come in three Moths belonging to the Delhi Flying Club, which made a formation flight all the way. Similarly four flyers and Mr. and Mrs. Knocker have come from Dum Dum.—A.P.

Scott And Campbell Escape Disaster

BAGHDAD, October 21.

Only a fine piece of flying saved Scott and Campbell Black when they lost bearings near Kirkuk and had to land in the dark on a small flying field. Scott made an excellent landing but regarded himself lucky to escape a disaster. The Air Force at Kirkuk gave the fliers twenty gallons of petrol which enabled them reach Baghdad 45 minutes later.—Reuter.

Scott And Black Leave Baghdad

BAGHDAD, October 20.

D. H. Comet piloted by Scott and Black arrived at 21 hours G.M.T. The Two British Comets are thus leading.

D. H. Comet with Scott and Black took off 21-33 G.M.T.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT BAMRAULI

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

D H Comet with Scott arrived at 2-35 p.m. at Bamrauli Aerodrome—United Press.

NEW DEPUTY SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

Mr. Mahomed Kazem Nemazie

Mr. Mohamed Kazem Nemazie, BA, LLB, Advocate and Professor of Persian at St. Xavier's College, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff in succession to Khan Bahadur A. P. Mehta, Barrister-at Law.

Mr. Kaderbhoy, who was first appointed to this post, has tendered his resignation.

Mr. Nemazie was a student of St. Xavier's High School and St. College, where he had a very successful career. In the First Year Arts, he won the Persian scholarship. In the Intermediate Arts, he was the Sir Frank Souter and Siddick Mohamed Sobhani scholar. He passed his B. A. in the first class and was appointed Dakshina Fellow of his College, and was awarded the Hon. Major Fernandez Gold Medal for proficiency in his studies and making his mark in the other spheres of college Life. He passed his LL.B. from the Government Law College, Bombay, and was admitted as an Advocate of the Hon. High Court of Bombay. He has also been lecturing in Persian in the St. Xavier's College for the last nine years.

Mr. Nemazie has been connected with a number of Associations and is a trustee of the Shushtary Imambara Trust in Bombay and the Haji Mohamed Javad Isphani Trust in Poona.

Khan Bahadur A. P. Mehta, the retiring Deputy Sheriff, will hand over charge to Mr. Nemazie in the forenoon on 1st November.

STABBING AFFRAY AT MALAD

Women Eye-Witnesses Examined

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Oct. 20.

The case in which 3 Pathans are alleged to have stabbed one Gundoo Punt of Malad, at the alleged instigation of Purshottam Dayabhai, was tried before the City Magistrate yesterday. Gundoo Punt, it appears, had mortgaged his property to the father of P. Dayabhai, and had nearly all his property taken possession of under the mortgage.

On the 15th September last, whilst Gundoo was going for the Ganpati festival to his family house, in Malad village, it is alleged, he was waylaid by 3 Pathans in the street, and attacked with a jack-knife. He was then dragged into the stable of Dayabhai nearby, and was further assaulted.

The crowd who witnessed the scene were, however, it is alleged, prevented from aiding the injured man by two Pathans and Dayabhai, until the arrival of the police. Gundoo was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital as his injuries were serious, where he is still lying in a precarious condition.

Two women, who were eye-witnesses to the incident and who had raised a hue and cry, were examined.

Further hearing has been adjourned.

Mr. P. A. Pereira watched the case on behalf of the complainant, whilst Mr. P. V. Patil defended Dayabhai.

WOOLLEN INDUSTRY CLAIMS PROTECTION

Tariff Board Invites Opinions

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

The Secretary, Tariff Board issues the following Press Communique:—

The attention of those interested is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 9|T-2 dated the 20th October 1934, in which the Tariff Board has been directed to hold an enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry to protection. In making this enquiry the Tarift Board will be guided by the conditions laid down in paragraph 97 of the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission and will require to satisfy themselves.

(1) That the industry possesses natural advantages in the shape of abundant supply of raw material, cheap power, labour and a home market;

(2) That the industry is not likely without the help of protection to develop so rapidly as is desirable;

(3) That the industry is one which will eventually be able face world competition without protection

BOARD'S DESCRIPTION.

Subject to these conditions the Board will consider in what form, to what extent and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles protection should be given.

The Board also directed to take into account the recommendations of the Legislative Assembly in their Resolution of 16th February, 1923, that in applying the protective principle with discrimination regard must be had to the financial needs of the country and the present dependence of the Government of India on import, export and excise duties for a large part of it as revenues The effect of the proposed protective duties on other industries using woollen yarn or any other article made of wool will also be the subject of enquiry.

OPINIONS INVITED.

Firms or persons interested who desire that their views should be considered by the Tarift Board should address their representations (with seven spare copies) to the Secretary to the Board, Town Hall, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 20th November, 1934.—A. P.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR (RED FLAG) UNION.

Mr. S. C. Mahpanker writes:—

I regret very much to tender my resignation of the membership of the Managing Committee of the G.K.U. on account of the difference of opinion among my co-workers. So I beg to say that I am in no way concerned with G. K. Union.

PILOTS AND 'PLANES FOR THE RACE

SPECIAL TO "CHRONICLE"

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.

A Marseilles message states Hansen (of Denmark) left at 1-38 p.m., Stodart (British) at 1-33 p.m. and "Melrose" (Australia) at 12-34 p.m. Wright (U. S. A.) is having the petrol feed trouble remedied there.

Hewitt and Kay (Australia) arrived at Rome at 1-6 p.m., remaining there the night. Miller (Australia) left for Athens at noon. McGregor and Walker (New Zealand) arrived at Rome at 2-52. Parmentier (Dutch) was leading when he left for Athens.

PLANS OF COL. FITZMAURICE.

Col. Fitzmaurice states that with Bonar he will fly to Baldonnel (Ireland) to-morrow, Sunday morning, if any group of air officials will meet them there. He then hopes to obtain a certificate of airworthiness, and will return to Croydon. If all goes well they will take off with the "Irish Swoop" for Melbourne, on Monday.

OFF TO CROYDON

The "Irish Swoop", which was not allowed to start for Melbourne, with full load, was flown by Col. Fitzmaurice to Croydon, where he will try to get a certificate by making a full-load landing. He has asked the American Embassy to send an official witness for the test. If a certificate is given he will immediately follow the flight route to Melbourne, trying to beat the winner's time. If the rejected plane will come to Dublin for the test and certificate, it expects to leave there for Australia not later than Wednesday.

MISS COCHRANE LANDS AT BUCHAREST

Miss Cochrane (United States) has landed in Bucharest, owing to a frozen stabilizer and the wing-flap trouble. Further plans are unknown. Hewett is staying for the night at Rome.

McGregor is flying towards Athens.

The Mollisons and others have not yet come down. Their position, therefore, is unknown.

Parmentier (Dutch Pilot) who is leading passed Athens and is flying towards Baghdad.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Results Of Matches

The following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal five Tottenham one; Birmingham nil Chelsea one; Blackburn nil Sunderland nil; Leeds United two Everton nil; Liverpool one Grimsby one; Manchester City nil Derby one; Middlesbrough one Leicester City nil; Portsmouth four Preston nil; Sheffield Wednesday three Wolverhampton one; Stoke four Aston Villa one; West Bromwich four Huddersfield one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool one Burnley nil; Bradford one Sheffield United three; Brentford four Notts county one; Bury two Oldham nil; Fulham three Bradford City one; Hull nil Bolton two; Newcastle nil Manchester United one; Norwich nil Port Vale nil; Nottingham Forest three Southampton one; Plymouth three Barnsley one; West Ham two Swansea nil.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section).

Bournemouth four Aldershot one; Bristol City two Southend nil; Clapton two Crystal Palace nil; Coventry four Charlton nil; Exeter one Luton two; Gillingham nil Queens Park Rangers nil; Millwall nil Bristol Rovers two; Newport one Brighton nil; Northampton four Swinton two; Reading three Torquay one; Watford one Cardiff three.

THOIRD DIVISION

(Northern Section).

Barrow one Stockport four; Carlisle five Gateshead four; Chesterfield four Hartlepools nil; Halifax one Chester nil; Lincoln two Darlington four; Manfield four Crewe one; Rotherham four Southport two; Rochdale two Accrington two; Tranmere four York City nil; Walsall nil Doncaster two; Wrexham three New Brighton nil;

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(First Division.)

Airdrieonians one St. Mirren nil; Clyde two Rangers one; Dunfermlire two Hybernians one; Falkirk eight Ayr one; Hearts Versus Hamilton (Postponed); Kilmarnock one Aberdeen three; Motherwell five Dundee three; Partick Thistle one Celtic three; Queen of South one Queens Park nil; St Johnstone two Albion nil.—Reuter's Special.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST HORNIMAN

Prosecution Witness Absent: Hearing Postponed To Friday

When Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, resumed the further hearing of the defamation case filed by Bhagwandas Lakhmidas against Mr. B. G. Horniman on Friday afternoon, Mr. Carden Noad stated that the prosecution witness, who was under cross-examination, was absent as he had gone away to his native place.

Mr. Carden Noad also proceeded to state that his instructions were that the books of account relating to the transactions, the complainant had had with the witness, have not been inspected by the defence.

Mr. Khairaz said that he had taken inspection of the books which lasted for nearly ten hours and was very surprised to hear the statement made by Mr. Carden Noad.

As there was no other witness for the prosecution the case was adjourned to October 26, on which date Mr. Carden Noad hoped that his witness would be present.

Please obtain FREE Samples from STALL NO. 34. at the CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

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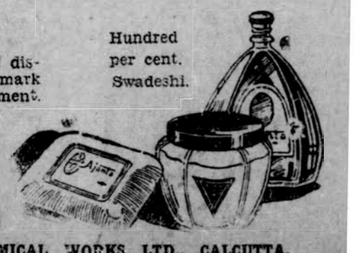

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Assoe Shud 15, 1990.
Muslim—Rajab 12, 1353.
Parsi—Ardibehest 16, 1304.
Sunrise—6h. 35m.
Sunset—6h. 10m.
High Water—11-18.
Low Water—5-24; 17-32.

TO-DAY (MONDAY).

Congress Working Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar.
All-India Humanitarian Conference, Madhav Bag, 7 p.m.

TUESDAY: October 23.

All-India Congress Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 2 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

TATNIS, Mrs. Anandibai, beloved mother of Mr. R.K. Tatnis of the Vividha Vritta and Shree Laxmi Narayan Press, passed away on 21st October, 1934, at 10-55 a.m. Deeply mourned.

LAKSHMI PUJA:—The Sarbwajanin 'Lakshmi Puja' of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Monday), from 6-30 p.m. to 8-15 p.m.

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

PARIS LOVE!

It's Oh, so different!

with
MADGE EVANS
ROBERT YOUNG
OTTO KRUGER
UNA MERKEL
TED HEALY
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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FEATURING
An Infinite Variety of Dumbfounding FEATS Performed with Amazing Aptitude by These Actual Circus Stars—
THE FLYING CODONAS
POODLES HANNEFORD EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
THE PICCHIANI FAMILY

1,000 COLOSSAL COMICALITIES
1,001 TRANSCENDENTAL THRILLS

And

BROWN CIRCUS CLOWN

SEE the man-eagle fight but he had to [illegible] brown's mouth! . . .
SEE [illegible] as the sure mark for a ball-throwing knife-thrower! . . .
AND A MYRIAD OTHER MARVELS NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED ON ANY SCREEN! . . .

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ALL-COLOUR MUSICAL "SERVICE with a SMILE"
featuring LEON ERROL,
and the most beautiful girls in Hollywood!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Paris Interlude" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Circus Clown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Watan Parast" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tess of the Storm County" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mystery Squadron" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon: Time Signal.
INDIAN SELECTED HOUR.
1 p.m: Bombay Market: Available Rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH-TIME MUSIC
6-30 p.m.: INDIAN PROGRAMME. Light music, Master Lallu.
7-30 p.m.: INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC: Madhavlal, Sitar Solos.
8 p.m.: Interval.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8-30 p.m.: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9 p.m.: Time Signal.
New Books, by the Bookman.
9-10 p.m.: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m.: Musical Interlude.
9-30 p.m. New Zealand, Paradise of the Pacific, by G.C. Dorsett.
10 p.m.: A pianoforte recital of his own composition by Walter Kaufmann.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m.: Big Ben, Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8-15 p.m.: "Meet the Scarlet Pimpernel." Presented by his Creator, Baroness Orczy.
8-30 p.m.: The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. (Leader, Philip Whiteaway). Conducted by Peter Montgomery.
8-45 p.m. Variety. Produced by William MacLurg.
9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital. Margot MacGibbon (Violin) and Frederick Jackson (Pianoforte).
10 p.m. The Midland Wireless Orchestra (Leader, Alfred Cave). Conducted by H. Foster Clark, directed by Frank Cantell.
10-20 p.m. The News.
10-45 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and China per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10.0 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th inst.

PARTIAL CLOSING OF A. G. NAGAR:—The Reception Committee, 48th Indian National Congress, writes:—

"The inner portion of Abdul Gaffar Nagar, namely, Delegates' Camp, Flag Staff area and Pandal, etc., are closed to public for the time being.

OPENING OF SANATORIUM:—The opening ceremony of the Sanitarium erected by the Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust will be performed to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. at 2, Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, when Hon. Sir J. Beaumont will perform the ceremony.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustum Dastur Dinshaw Dastur Meherji Rana will speak on "Yenghe Habam." All are cordially invited.

UNVEILING PORTRAIT OF SJT. V.J. PATEL:—A meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 1 p.m. at the Distt Local Board premises, Thana, to commemorate the memory of late Syt. Vithalbhai J. Patel by naming the D.L.B. Meeting Hall as "Vithalbhai Patel Hall," and also to unveil portraits of Mr. Patel and late Mr. S.J. Zunjarrao, ex-President of the Board.

VILE-PARLE TARUN MANDAL:—Under the auspices of the Vile-Parle Tarun Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-15 p.m. at L. Bhagat's Hall, Clock Tower, Ghodbunder Road, to celebrate the first death anniversary of late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel.

Mr. Mukund Desai will speak on his reminiscences of Vithalbhai.

The picture taken at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition shows right to left Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Munshi and on the extreme left, Mr. K. F. Nariman.

IN MEMORY OF LATE VITHALBHAI

Mahatma To Address To-day Meeting At Azad Maidan

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parliamentary Board, the First Death Anniversary of late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel will be observed at a mass meeting to be held on the Azad Maidan to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. M. A. Ansari will preside and Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Jaffar Khan, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sardar Sardul Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Govind Ballabh Pant, Sjt. S. Satyamurty, Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will address. Loud speakers will be installed and special sitting arrangements will be made for ladies.

TICKETS FOR CONGRESS SESSION

How And Where To Get Them

(Through The Publicity Bureau)

A ticket office at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar will be opened from to-day (Monday). It will remain open from 8 a.m. (S.T.) to 8 p.m. (S.T.). Tickets of all denominations for the Congress Session will be sold there. Although the ticket office will be shifted to the Abdul Gaffar Nagar, the exchange and sale of tickets will continue at the Congress House also until the evening of Thursday (25th instant).

PRESS AND CAMERA PERMITS

Free passes for the press gallery and Rs. 25 camera permits can be had at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Congress Mess:—The Congress Mess for the vegetarians was opened on the 17th inst. It is big enough to accommodate 2,000 people at a time. The Mess ticket for the whole day, that is, two meals is As. 12 while the charge per meal is As. 8. Mess tickets are issued at the ticket office in front of the Mess Hall.

RAID AT TRIBHUVAN ROAD

Betting Slips And Rs. 400 Cash Seized

On Saturday night, five persons were arrested by the Bombay Police when they raided an alleged gambling den situated in a building on the Tribhuvan Road. Betting slips and cash valued At Rs. 400 were seized during the course of the raid. The arrested persons were later released on bail.

PUBLIC MEETING OF GUJARATIS:—A public meeting of the Gujarati-speaking public of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Chamber of Sjt. Ambalal P. Parikh, Advocate, at 30, Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, to consider the desirability of forming a Central Association of Gujeratis in Bombay to safeguard and promote the interests and well-being of the Gujaratis in all spheres of public activities.

KHADI EXHIBITION

To-day (Monday), the Khadi Exhibition will open at 4 and close at 10-30.

Entertainment: Prof Sheshapa and party's physical feats.

PROMOTING SPIRIT OF SELF-HELP

Dasara Celebration At Northcote Hindu Orphanage

"I have seen many institutions and many scouts all over India and I can say without hesitation that the Scouts of Lady Northcote Orphanage stand second to none in the development of scout spirit and Character." This was the glowing tribute paid to the "Pratap troup" of the Orphanage by Mr. N. V. Vankteshwaran, who presided over the Scouts gathering held at the Orphanage Hall on Wednesday last to celebrate the Dasara day.

Amongst those present were Divan Bahadur K. M. Javeri, the Chairman of the Orphanage Committee and various other scout officers and Scouts of Bombay.

Divan Bahadur Jhaveri after distributing prizes to the winners of sports proposed Mr. Vankteswaran to the chair and in doing so observed that the Orphanage was trying to inculcate the spirit of self-help amongst its students by giving them industrial and other vocational training which might be useful in life and in support of his statement he sited the handicraft exhibition prepared by the students of the Orphanage.

He stressed the importance of such public gatherings as they increased contact with the general public and helped in the growth of the spirit of brotherhood, which was so essential for the scout movement. He thanked the members of the public who obliged the institution by their presence.

Mr. Vankteshwaran in his Presidential remarks stated that some years ago he had the honour to open the scout troup for this institution and in those days, the Orphanage was the first of its kind in the whole of Bombay to start the scouting activities. He was proud to see that the seed sown years ago had developed into a healthy plant nurtured by the Orphanage authorities under the guidance of Divan Bahadur Jhaveri. It was also gratifying to note, said Mr. Vankteswaran, that when unemployment was rampant among our educated youngmen, the students of this institution who received industrial training were not stranded in streets but were employed in some occupation or other. This in it self was a great certificate to the usefulness of activities conducted by the committee of the Orphanage.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair and guests.

New Office-Bearers Of 'F' Ward Congress

The Annual General Meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held in Dave Building's Compound Main Road, Dadar on Sunday October 14. The following office-bearers and members of the Council of the management and Auditor were elected for the year 1934 to 1935:—

OFFICE-BEARERS.

(1) Sjt Jinabhai P. Joshi—President
(2) Sjt. Kashiprasad Sinh—Vice-President
(3) Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami (Socialist)—Vice-President.
(4) Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar—Joint Hon. Secretary
(5) Miss Narmadabai Bhuskute—Joint Hon. Secretary.
(6) Sjt Gunawant A. Todankar—Treasurer.

AUDITOR.

(7) Sjt. Mohanlal D Shampat—Auditor

COUNCIL MEMBERS.

(8) Sjt. B. J. Deorukhakar (Harijan)
(9) Sjt. S. V. Redkar.
(10) Sjt. S. N. Chavan.
(11) Sjt. M. A. Naik.
(12) Sjt. R. A. Mhatre.
(13) Sjt R. V. Octarkar
(14) Sjt. Vasudev Daji Warang.
(15) Sjt. M. G. Mhatre.
(16) Mrs. Sonabai Velkar.
(17) Mrs. Lilavati Jayvant.
(18) Sjt Shivram Palav.
(19) Sjt. S. G. Gharat.
(20) Sjt. M. B. Mhatre.

The Office of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be closed from 21st October 1934 to 31st October 1934 (both days inclusive) on account of the 48th Indian National Congress Session, Bombay.

The office will be re-opened on 1st November 1934.

FOR THE NATION

Vithalbhai's Bequest

The probate of the will of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who died in Europe this day last year has been obtained from the High Court of Bombay. The late Mr. Patel left property worth Rs. 13,38,665. Deducting the amount of bequests to his youngest brother and nephew, the balance comes to Rs. 1,15,000 which, according to the will, is to be handed over Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to be spent by him or by his nominee or nominees according to his instructions for political uplift of India and preferably for publicity work on behalf of India's cause in other countries.

HOTEL WORKERS' DEMANDS

Union Out To Stop Exploitation

With the formation of the Hotel Workers' Union on Thursday, at a meeting held at Dongri Maidan, a long-felt organisation of one of the most exploited classes is created.

A provisional committee is formed of the following members:—

Messrs. S.H. Jhabwala, F. M. Pinto, Dr. Obaray, Messrs. Abdul-Rehman Malbariwala, V.S. Shibrurkar, Mohamed Gulam Husein, Suleman Raj Mahomed, Habib Suleman Gujratwala and Ibrahim Khan Ahmed Khan.

Following are the demands of the hotel workers:—

Maximum number of working-hours should not exceed 10.

Employment of workers should be on monthly salary.

Payment of salaries should not be delayed more than five days when becomes due.

Termination of services of a worker should proceed one month's notice; but the cause for this shall be other than that the salary paid to him is high.

Casual sickness of a worker should not be considered absence from duty and, therefore, no deduction in his salary should be made. If his sickness prolongs for a month or two he shall be entitled for half month's salary of one month only and that he should be allowed to resume his duties on recovery of sickness.

Application for leave shall not be the excuse to terminate services of a worker.

Unintentional damages caused by a worker on duty shall not be compensated.

If a worker meets with an accident while on duty, he shall receive his full salary till he is deemed fit for duty; and, if the accident results in disability of him for service the worker should get compensation.

Boy Killed By Cart

Ananth Namdev a boy aged 9, while wandering on the Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar on Saturday evening, was nocked down by a cart and was severely injured. He was removed to the Hospital for treatment, but he succumbed to the injuries.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Industries Number Of 'Svadeshi'

In view of the widespread interest raised by Mahatma Gandhi's proposal to the Congress to set up a country-wide organisation to revive cottage industries and to carry on an intensive Swadeshi campaign, the publication, on the eve of the Congress session in Bombay, of a special "Industries Number" of "Svadeshi," the official organ of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, is very opportune. That neither the Government nor the leaders of the people have devoted, so far, a requisite amount of attention to the problem of the resuscitation of India's cottage industries, few will gainsay. Attempts on the part of the Provincial Governments to undertake surveys of such industries, have been neither exhaustive nor sustained, though some very valuable monographs have been published and a few district surveys have been made, under official auspices. The Cinderella-like treatment accorded to the industries departments of the various provincial Governments is sufficient evidence of the apathy of the Powers-that-be towards the problem.

Wanted A Survey

But while blaming officialdom for its lack of enthusiasm in this connection, we cannot absolve men of light and leading in the country from the charge of similar indifference. There has been any amount of vocal and frothy enthusiasm for Swadeshi, but systematic and sustained effort to tackle the problem there has been none. When the All-India Swadeshi Sangha was established two and a half years ago, some hope was raised that it would make it one of its primary tasks to conduct surveys of cottage and other small-scale industries of the country, district by district, with the help of the various branches of the Sangha. But very little has been done in this direction even after thirty months. Unless such local surveys are undertaken, with the aid of paid workers wherever necessary, it would be impossible to tackle the problem of the revival of such industries and the establishment of new ones suited to each district. The result of the dependence almost wholly on honorary workers, most of them of an amateurish type, is seen in the quite unsatisfactory reports of the conditions of these industries prepared by individual workers here and there. It is to be trusted that in future at least, there will more intelligent planning as well as more sustained endeavour to tackle the Swadeshi problem.

Informative Publication

In the special number of "Svadeshi", which is very attractively got-up and illustrated, with about a hundred pages, short descriptive articles on cottage industries in the Madras, Bengal and Bombay presidencies, Baroda, Mysore and Travancore States and Karnatak and United Provinces are published, while the bigger industries like the manufactures of paper, iron and steel, silk, drugs, safes, sugar, textiles and so on are also dealt with. The information about all these industries, collected from official as well as non-official sources, will be found to be of interest to the reader as well as the Swadeshi worker. Mr. L. G. Khare, editor of the journal deserves congratulation on this very attractive and informative publication. The price is kept at one anna only so that it may find the widest circulation.

A FEAST OF MUSIC & DANCING

(From A Special Correspondent)

The Ahmedabad public were entertained to a very enjoyable programme of music and dancing on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Mahila Mandal, the pioneer cosmopolitan women's Association in the city. The Motibai Kapadia Hall was packed to its capacity and many had to go away disappointed for want of space. The stage was artistically decorated to represent dame Nocturne.

The 'garbas' led by Misses Kandarpoala Shukla and Jyotsna Mehta were notable for their rhythm and artistic movements of the singers. In the garba "Jaulo Madhuri Chandani" (Bathe in the sweet moonlight), the young ladies dressed in white and silver presented a charming spectacle and created a realistic picture of the 'Sharad' (autumn) moonlight as they sprinkled silver powder to the rhythm of the music. The 'Jalatarang' performed by little Miss Hansa Jhaveri and the dance—sing of stars given by tiny little Jyotirbala Mehta were much appreciated by the audience. The best items on the programme were however the musical dialogue of Krishna—Sudama and the Bengalee dance. In the former, little Miss Nilanjana Gaganvihari Mehta looked very attractive as Bhagwan Krishna and Master Vikram Nanak Mehta did full justice to the part of Sudama. The audience cheered the young actors as they sang Kavi Premanand's old poem set to music. The Bengalee dance performed by Miss Vatsala Nanak Mehta and Misses Nilanjana and Uma Gaganvihari Mehta was the first of its kind in Ahmedabad. The young dancers, dressed in artistic costumes appeared to be connoisseurs of the art, as they gracefully danced to the sweet Bengalee music song by Miss Shreemati Hathising.

The life of Mirabai, the devotee princess of Mewar was acted in four scenes and Miss Susmita Divatia acting as 'Mirabai', sang various 'Bhajans' composed by the poet queen herself. The "Pilu Rag" sung most charmingly by Mrs. Kusum Mehta in a solo, thrilled the audience and she was repeatedly cheered as the curtain was drawn. Yielding to the popular request she gave another song in 'Bhairavi' which proved equally entertaining.

The grand success of the concert was entirely due to the untiring efforts of Lady Vidyagawri Nilkanth and Shreemati Mithalaxmiben Pitambardas the Hon. Secretaries of the Mandal. They were ably helped by a band of voluntary workers.

Widow Arrested For Alleged Infanticide

Bhimbai, a widow aged 22 residing at Parsiwadi, Delisle Road, was arrested on Saturday by the police. It is alleged she gave birth to child on Thursday last, and in order to hide her shame she buried it near her residence.

Social And Personal

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar S. B. Thorat at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

Lieut-General Sir George Jeffreys the Viscountess Cantelupe and Mr. C.J.D. and Lady Rosemary Jeffreys lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday.

PATHE

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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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Ronald COLMAN

IN THE GREATEST MYSTERY THRILLER OF ALL TIME

BULLDOG DRUMMOND STRIKES BACK

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LORETTA YOUNG
WARNER OLAND—UNA MERKEL—CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
THRILLS! HUMOUR! MYSTERY! DRAMA!
A 20TH CENTURY SUPER PICTURE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Mad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1934

LOOKING AHEAD

The phenomenal reception that was accorded by the citizens of Bombay to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President-Elect of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress, was such as might be envied by Kings and Emperors. There has been many a magnificent reception in this city that loves pomp and splendour. But never before did the citizens display such spontaneous enthusiasm as they did in honouring the President of the National Organisation. This great mass demonstration is not to be lightly dismissed as a mere spectacular affair. It has a significance all its own as it makes known to the world the profound affection and regard with which the people cherish the Congress and as it reveals a mentality that refuses to be depressed in spite of apparent reverses in the Congress struggle for freedom. These reverses only increase the people's affection for, and loyalty to, that body.

Ending The Lull

The forthcoming Congress session is, indeed, one of the most important ever held. As it comes in the midst of a political lull in the country forced on it by a temporary set-back Congress leaders are now desperately earnest about ending it at the earliest possible moment by initiating a more dynamic programme of mass action than has yet been attempted, though just at present they may concern themselves with the mere constructive preparation for that programme by adopting measures such as have been recommended by Mahatma Gandhi, including a thorough over-hauling of the entire Congress organisation. The Congress is naturally anxious that all this work can be best done under the active leadership of Gandhiji and attempts are accordingly being made to secure the continuance of his leadership in spite of his desire to retire for a time. Those Socialists who oppose such efforts will find themselves at the plenary session to be a much smaller minority than they did at the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that adopted a resolution expressing the fullest confidence in Gandhiji's leadership.

The Immediate Task

The present Congress session will be the first to register the influence on it of the Socialists as an organised party within the Congress. We heartily welcome the All-India Congress Socialist Party, which was formally organised at the Congress Socialists' Conference on Sunday. This Party can be a source of incalculable strength to the Congress if it places in the forefront the interests of the body whose name it bears and thus succeeds in gradually inducing it to accept the bulk of its programme as it certainly deserves to be accepted. The Election manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board needs revision and improvement and the Board itself would be more satisfactory if it were elected by the All-India Congress Committee. The Socialist Party, which does not disapprove of work in the legislatures on principle, is perfectly entitled to place before the Congress its proposals in regard to the personnel and programme of the Parliamentary Board. But for it to continue its active opposition to the Board and its programme after the Congress decision on them, will be a clear breach of discipline which, we are sure, it will not countenance in its own camp. The best way the Congress Socialists can help themselves and the Congress is by concentrating their efforts on the actual organisation of workers and peasants either on their own lines or on lines recommended by the Congress. While the educative value of propaganda regarding the distribution of power under Swaraj among the various classes that form the nation cannot be over-emphasized—and the Socialist Party is doing a distinct service to the country by emphasizing the need for the establishment of a Socialist State—the more urgent and important work now is the developing of the requisite power among the people to win Swaraj. That power is best generated by the proper organisation of workers and peasants through work done in their midst and for their immediate and ultimate benefit. The Congress Socialist Party, therefore, will do well to help the Congress's session to lay the greatest stress on this important constructive activity.

What Next?

The above is the title of a book just published by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the well-known Congress leader of Bombay and the author of "Whither Congress?" (Published by the Bombay Book Depot. Price Re. 1.) The present work is what it is intended to be, a comparative political survey of some important mass-upheavals in modern times. Thus it presents briefly in about 300 pages out of the 370 in the book the salient features of democratic struggles for freedom in Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Ireland with briefer references to modern China and the American War of Independence. The following seventy pages contain the author's "humble suggestions for the future." The historical part of the book does not contain detailed narratives but deals with "only such few points as have a bearing on or furnish an instructive illustration and comparison to Indian problems." And in the latter part of the book the author draws "such conclusions and deductions as are applicable to our present situation from the historical survey contained in the previous pages, broadly suggesting De Valera as our political model for future policy and action."

The historical section of the book should be found instructive and interesting not only by the serious students of modern world history but by every intelligent Indian citizen who wishes to obtain a clear perspective of the present Indian situation against the back-ground of the movements in recent past in other parts of the world. To answer the question, "What Next?" is, however, a much harder task and the author himself is not clean enough or at all dogmatic about his own answer. He only declares that the next Indian programme shou'd be "more aggressive, more militant, more drastic and better fitted to achieve the political goal of even substance of independence." But he does not clearly and specifically chalk out a programme of the type he desires. However, a careful perusal of the book will not fail to offer a number of practical suggestions to the reader and to help him in contributing his mite both to the hard task of finding a most suitable answer to the question "What Next" and to the still harder task of following up the answer with appropriate action.

Beauty And Khadi

The All-India Khadi Exhibition, which has been organised by the Reception Committee of the Congress, in co-operation with the All-India Spinners' Association, is decidedly the most successful and noteworthy of exhibitions of similar kind held hitherto. Of the Khadi Exhibition itself the most impressive section is the Khadi Court, wherein are displayed specimens of Khaddar cloth of all varieties. There are two distinct features of this Court. The first is the display of specimens of Khaddar cloth made in villages in different parts of the country purely for local consumption, thus emphasizing to what a considerable extent the original and main idea of the Khaddar movement, namely, to make every village self-reliant and self-contained, so far as its clothing needs are concerned, has been realized. The second feature is the ocular proof afforded of the remarkable progress made in the production of beautiful cloth of all varieties through the charkha and the handloom. The most-fastidious connoisseur will find in the Khadi Court much that will satisfy his sense of beauty. There are few better ways in which the rich and middle classes can clothe themselves and beautify their homes as well as serve the poor than by buying Khaddar cloth of the beautiful varieties shown at the Khadi Court.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Ambassadors Of Peace

By N. H. P.

However divergent may be the popular opinion about lawyers, and whatever the misguided notions of a few members of the fraternity itself, it is undoubted that the mission of the lawyer is to bring about Peace. Whether sitting at the office table, or conducting a case in Court, there exists always at the back of the mind of the lawyer, a desire to bring about an adjustment between the parties. The Indian Judge can and often does contribute largely to bringing about an amicable termination of the disputes. He does this by a word or a hint in season to the parties and their advisers before him. And herein comes the value of a knowledge of the vernaculars on the part of a Judge. Often have I seen Indian Judges call the vehemently contending parties into the witness box and after allowing them their full say, put before them a few words of wisdom and good sense and shake each party's confidence as to having a walk over, with the happiest results. Lawyers are, by training and experience, practical men endowed with sturdy optimism and a genius for quiet action; hence they command the confidence and respect of the people. Law, Medicine and Religion are all professions, but the profession of Law differs from the other two professions in this that whereas the region of medicine and religion is confined to their respective spheres, the whole of the world's affairs, from A to Z, are within the legitimate province of the lawyer.

"Religion In Danger."

Some Sanatanists are raising the cry in politics of "Religion in Danger." It is a fact that Hindu religion is in danger, but not from the direction of politics. Hinduism is in danger of extinguishment in the domain of sociology and that too at the hands of some of its own votaries. There are truer and better ways of restoring the strength and beauty of Hinduism, at hand to those who are truly earnest about the matter. The Hindu Law Research and Reform Association is an association devoted to a reverent and critical study of ancient Hindu Institutions, with a view to making them of service to Hindus at the present time. The Institution deserves the active support from and co-operation of all Sanatanists worth the name. One would like to know what Sanatanists have done to promote the objects of this excellent and entirely non-political Institution.

Mofussil Conveyancing.

"Mofussil correspondence, like mofussil pleadings, is apt to be badly worded," observed Mr. Justice Broomfield in a recent specific performance appeal from Surat. In that case, the Appeal Court, following Pyrke v. Waddingham, held that a title free from reasonable doubt means a marketable title which can at all times be forced upon an unwilling purchaser. The Court held further that specific performance should not be allowed even though the Court takes a favourable view of the title, if it appears that its opinion may fairly and reasonably be questioned by other competent persons. Owing to the growth of commercial cities the rising value of properties, and increasing traffic therein, it is eminently to be wished that pleaders in the mofussil will adopt the system of administering Requisitions on Title by the purchaser's pleader to the vendor or his pleader, on the lines of conveyancing practice followed in cities like Bombay. This will lead to a study of and skill in conveyancing practice on the part of mofussil lawyers, methodical investigation of title to immovable property and the obtaining of precise information in writing as to the exact state of the title from the responsible parties, with serious penalties attached, in case of misstatements by them. The current happy-go-lucky mode of certifying title on a casual inquiry as to possession and as to the last holder, is highly dangerous not only from the point of view of the purchaser, but from the point of view of the liability for negligence on the part of the legal adviser.

How Not To Advertise.

The road between the Church Gate Station and the Flora Fountain presents in the afternoon, a picturesque appearance indeed. Witness the handbills, in all the different colours of the rainbow littering the footpaths and the

(Continued on page 10.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Whittling Down White Paper Constitution: Mockery Of Provincial Autonomy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 13,
(By Air Mail).

The steady increase of the "die-hard vote against, the National Government's White Paper scheme at the different Conservative Conferences, which culminated in the narrow escape of the official machinery of the Conservative Party is having its repurcussions in the Tory Party all over the country. The Conservative rank and file, who supported Sir Henry Page Croft at Bristol earlier in the week, has set a big problem before Mr. Baldwin in regard to his leadership of the Party. Mr. Baldwin has grown wiser after the Bristol vote and it must be admitted that he is now conscious that the element in the Party which supported the die-hard resolution at Bristol was the element which insisted on refusing the grant of Responsible Government to South Africa and Ireland. Sir Samuel Hoare and his supporters, therefore, do not overrule the possibility of this section going the whole hog in denouncing the Conservative leaders when the Indian Reforms scheme comes up for discussion in the next few weeks.

Baldwin Weakens

Naturally the Conservative machinery is anxious to carry on a torrential propaganda in support of the White Paper scheme during the short time that is pending before the publication of the Joint Select Committee's Report. Mr. Baldwin too has pondered very seriously with regard to his own position inside the Party. In spite of his brave declaration at the Bristol mass meeting that he was determined to lead his party in the way he thinks best, as against the course of action proposed by Mr. Churchill and Sir Henry Page Croft, there seems to have entered an after-thought in his mind which commends new course of action on his part. Following the heavy Tory vote against the White Paper policy at the Bristol Conference, on the advice of his supporters, he has now arranged to meet the Central Council of the Party as soon as possible after the report of the Select Committee. This is merely an attempt to save his prestige with the Party because, according to my information, after his meeting with the Council, Mr. Baldwin will suggest the summoning of a special delegates conference sometime in January. This gives the supporters of the White Paper (from, of course, the Conservative side) about twelve weeks to carry on a big propaganda in the country to support Mr. Baldwin when he faces the delegates at the January conference. There is a general feeling in the country that in that event every Tory "backwoodsman" will be dragged to the January Conservative Conference to swell the die-hard vote and if the Select Committee's Report is anything like the White Paper policy, it will be difficult for Mr. Baldwin to keep his followers together in check. Obviously if the report is turned down by the Conservative Conference a critical situation would arise in Parliament. It is believed that the Conservative Peers would almost certainly follow the lead of the delegates, and many, if not most, of the Tory M.P.'s would do the same.

A New Cure

The prospects of such a situation, which will result in nothing else, but the destruction of the National Government, are so alarming to Tory headquarters that every effort will be made to avert it. And, however vocal may be the official machinery's propaganda in the country in support of the White Paper scheme, it is now recognised that it will not be able to stand the onslaught which will be made by the firm of Churchill, Lloyd and Page Croft. The headquarters, therefore, believe that for a new kind of disease a new cure must be discovered and since the Joint Select Committee is now sitting at the House of Lords deliberating the draft report prepared by its chairman, Lord Linlithgow, the cure is not far off. The cure is welcome not only to the Baldwinities in the Committee but to all sections thereof. It consists of two doses in the form of introduction of more safeguards than have already been agreed upon between the British and Indian delegates of the Round Table Conference and secondly in the transfer of police control in the hands of the Indian people in such a manner as would nullify the importance of such a transfer. Thus the new cure discovered by the official machinery of the Conservative Party rests in withdrawing what it had agreed to concede to the Indian people during the course of the deliberations of the three Round Table Conferences. To ensure that the proposals of the Joint Select Committee are accepted by the forthcoming Conservative Conference, there will also be an attempt to suggest that the proposed scheme of "larger measure of responsible Government" will not come into operation at an early stage. Thus, the Indian people should be prepared to realise that neither Lord Sankey not

(Continued on Page 10).

Frankly Speaking

VITHALBHAI PATEL

To-day a grateful and sorrowing nation will be observing the first death anniversary of the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, one of the foremost fighters for India's freedom who literally dedicated his life to the cause of his country. Strong-willed and fearless, Vithalbhai's was an outstanding personality which left its mark in every sphere of public life in India. As a brilliant member of the Imperial Council as a staunch non-co-operator and then as the first elected President of the Legislative Assembly his services are too well known to need repetition. His Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly marked as it was by a firm grip over Parliamentary procedure and undaunted, unfailing Patriotism will ever remain one of the glittering chapters of modern Indian history.

GREAT SON OF INDIA

But the attraction of the "chair" never went beyond the control of Vithalbhai the Nationalist fighter when he realized that he could no longer do any useful service to the country within the Assembly Chamber, the patriot—President renounced his high position and princely salary a greater proportion of which, incidentally he always gave away to the great cause he had espoused so early as 1920—to join the national struggle. Reduced to chronic illness by a term in jail he had to go to Vienna for treatment where in a Sanatorium, far from the land that he had loved and served, this great son of India breathed his last. The Indian nationalist movement has always been unfortunate in losing some one from amongst its leaders at every critical juncture of its life. Vithalbhai was the last to leave and to-day when the National Congress is meeting for its most momentous session the loss of this great son of India and fighter in her cause is bound to be felt very keenly.

WIDE ADVICE

When he is not concerned in the colour question and "rights" of the Whites in his (?) own country, General Smuts is a statesman with a breadth of mind that is worthy of appreciation. The advice that he has given to Britain over the question of India should be welcomed as invaluable by Britons if they were sensible enough to realise their true interests and the only possible way of securing them effectively. If they were sensible they would not only applaud General Smut's emphatic declaration that he was wholeheartedly in favour of self-government for India—we assume that self-government involves complete self-determination—but would also act accordingly and with cheerful promptitude. We do not believe that "self-government" is a "gift" to be "conferred" by Britain on India. We hold that freedom is a "right" which unconditionally belongs to this country. There is, therefore, no question of charity or generosity involved in India securing what, we repeat, belongs to her. But there is no doubt that acts of genuine and unconditional goodwill do evoke a response.

DANGEROUS PLEA

Only the other day General Smuts was optimistically discounting the prevalence even of the unsuspected temper on the eve of the last war. According to Lord Lloyd the position, so far as Britain is concerned, is worse than even in 1914. He goes back to "the ominous weather conditions prevailing on the morning of the battle of Trafalgar on 21st October, 1805." In this background Lord Lloyd sought to draw a rather alarming picture. "The future of the Empire," he says, "hangs precariously in the balance, for we are no longer supreme in the air. Upon our common will to uphold our sea strength and conserve our unity depends the Empire's future and peace of the world." This is an open plea for preparedness and supremacy. Internally it implies the desire for more secure domination of Britain over the "Empire" and, externally, it is the last but one stage leading to war. Statesmen, if they are serious, must devote their particular and urgent attention to the temper represented by Lord Lloyd.

SIGNIFICANT

Sir Norman Angell, or his paper, denies "rumours about the preservation of Law and Order." This may mean anything. But what is quite likely is that the denial does not mean that "Law and Order" is to be transferred to popular control even as demanded by the Moderates. What is really significant, however, is the fact that the denial has come from Sir Norman Angell. Sir Norman is a MacDonald Labour—Socialist who is not unpopular with the so-called pure "Socialists" of Britain either. The inference is irresistible that whatever shape the White Paper has taken in the Joint Select Committee, enjoys the support and consent of National Labour and, perhaps, the indifferent approval of the Labour Party..

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA

It is an intriguing piece of news that Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Bombay's Finance and Revenue Member, has undertaken an elaborate and extensive tour of his own district of Satara just at the time the Congress candidate for the Assembly is carrying on his election propaganda in the district. As such a tour, expected to include over forty villages, is probably the first of its kind in the Presidency, it is suspected by many to be indirect official propaganda for the non-Congress candidate, Sirdar Patankar. If there is ground for the suspicion, such propaganda is most unfair, especially because it is carried on at public expense. In any case members of Government ought to be above suspicion and should do nothing likely to influence the voters on the eve of an election. If the tour is in connection with Government's scheme of rural uplift, some other time could be easily found for it.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Vote For Congress

Dr. Ansari has struck an optimistic note on the chances of the Congress at the forthcoming elections and says that present indications show that the Congress Party will be the largest and most powerful in the next Assembly. That is also the view generally held in the country. Reports from Bombay and other centres speak of a most lively interest evinced by the public in Congress election campaigns. This is as it should be for a Party and its adherents who have worked and suffered for the country, as no one else has, have the first claim on the confidence and support of the electorate. Dr. Ansari gives a timely warning to the public not to be led away by specious arguments of interested persons and parties that are rearing their heads like mushrooms, half-hesitatingly and half-stealthily. They will be shown at the right time their right place.—"National Call."

Congress And Villages

If the Congress is to mean anything to the masses and if Swaraj is to be a direct ideal for the masses, it is better that people should think of work not in terms of the froth and foam of city politics but in terms of the villages. It is a big strain on the routine of conventional thought, but what is important is to realize that there is no incompatability between work at the top, and dedicated service in the rural ranks. The triple programme is possible of fulfilment if Congressmen are governed by the spirit of patriotism and humanity for which Mahatma Gandhi appeals.—"Hindustan Times"

China, it is reported, buys no aeroplane or equipment in Britain.

No, don't let us lose our hearts. For, whatever the reasons for this boycott, Britain is well-represented on the foreign firms that may be supplying China's needs.

* * * *

"BRITISH CABINET'S ACCOMPLICE"

Jamnadas Mehta Accuses Congress

—Headlines.

We can well imagine the discomfiture of the Congress at Mr. Mehta's getting in first with the point. Attack is the best defence. Bravo Mr. Mehta.

* * * *

Sir Normal Angel says, apropos of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, that rumours about reservations of Law and Order are without foundation.

Is the famous author writing another Great Illusion?

* * * *

"The future security of the Empire," warns Lord Lloyd, "hangs precariously in the balance."

And Lord Lloyd himself is doing his best to upset the balance itself.

* * * *

Some Muslim reactionaries of Delhi have resolved not to vote for Mr. Asaf Ali and to refrain from participation in the coming election because "the Congress had failed to nominate a true Muslim representative."

That is to say they would, therefore, let in either the true Hindu representative or, preferably, the true Rai Sahib. But don't be surprised, the poor fellows must vindicate themselves and their ultimate objective.

* * * *

A recent picture of Mr. Lloyd George reveals him as an expert potato grower.

We hope his implacable critics do not cite this talent to prove that Mr. Lloyd George is past master in underground agriculture.

* * * *

Says the Free and Fearless one: "It has become the fashion for small minds to expatiate on the diminishing influence of Gandhiji's leadership."

It looks as though great minds and short memories go well together!

* * * *

A "Women's Arts and Crafts Exhibition" is being held somewhere in Bombay.

We earnestly advise every man to visit it. "To be forewarned is to be fore-armed" is the most useful maxim of defensive security.

* * * *

"MAGIC CITY RISES OUT OF WORLI WASTES FOR CONGRESS SESSION

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100,000 PEOPLE.

Army Of Men And Women Volunteers"

Good heavens! What is the world coming to? The above headlines have actually appeared in our Anglo-Indian contemporary.

* * * *

The teacher was impressing on her pupils the importance of honesty.

"Now, Tommy," she said, "if you found half a crown what would you do with it? Would you keep it?"

"No, teacher," replied Tommy readily.

"Good!" said the teacher. "What would you do with it?"

"Spend it," replied the boy.

Mahatma Stoops Only To Conquer

WATCH-DOG OF CONGRESS POLITICS

Working Committee Declares Its Undying Faith In Non-Violent N. C. O.

All efforts on the part of the Congress leaders to persuade Gandhiji to reconsider his decision to retire from active leadership of the Congress, seem to have met with failure and inquiries made go to show that there is very little chance of Gandhiji consenting to steer the Congress ship, at least for some time to come, though he will always be available for consultation.

According to a prominent Congressman who happens to be a close associate of Gandhiji, the latter, after his retirement, would devote most of his time to the All-India Village Industries Association which would in all probability be established by the Bombay Session of the Congress.

While working for the above association Gandhiji would be closely watching developments in Congress politics and he would not hesitate to step in whenever it was felt necessary that he should take up the reins of Congress affairs.

Gandhiji's present determination to retire seems to be due to the non-working of the constructive programme of the Congress by almost all Congressmen in the country which was mainly the reason for Gandhiji to abandon the Civil Disobedience movement. The agitation to revoke the Khaddar Clause from the Congress Constitution, for which Gandhiji had worked for more than a decade had pained him immensely and he felt that there was no use being the leader of an organisation which did not approve of his methods and programme. His present decision would mean that he would not even be a four anna member of the Congress as he had expressed many times that the franchise for Congress membership should be spinning.

It is held by some of the prominent members of the Congress that it would not be long before those who advocated council entry would be disillusioned and the Congress would once again look to Gandhiji for guidance offering its fullest loyalty and co-operation and undertaking to carry out his programme.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Working Committee, which met on Sunday afternoon adjourned till Monday 1 p.m. after passing three resolutions. Monday's meeting will consider the Report of the Constitution Sub-Committee, which is meeting early on Monday morning.

The following are the resolutions passed:—

PATNA DECISIONS ENDORSED.

"This Congress endorses the resolutions passed by the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee at their meetings held in May 1934 and thereafter, especially the resolutions regarding the Parliamentary Board and its policy and programme, the constructive programme, the status of Indian settlers overseas, condolence resolutions, and the resolution on Swadeshi."

GREETINGS TO PEOPLE

"This Congress congratulates the nation on the heroic sacrifices made and the sufferings undergone by thousands of civil resisters—men and women, young and old, drawn from cities as well as the villages in the different provinces—and places on record its conviction that without non-violent non-co-operation and civil resistance there would never have been the phenomenal mass awakening that has taken place throughout the country.

UNDYING FAITH IN C. D.

Whilst recognising the desirability and necessity of the suspension of the civil resistance campaign except with reference to Gandhiji, the Congress reiterates its undying faith in non-violent non co-operation and civil resistance as a complete substitute for methods of violence which, as experience has abundantly shown, result in terrorism both by the oppressed and the oppressors."

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH.

"This Congress shares the anxiety of the Nehru family over the illness of Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, and hopes that the change to the hills will result in her restoration to health."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 years.)

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Chartered Insurance (A.C.L.I.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Salesmanagers (By I.S.M.A.); Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.); Auditing (R. A.); Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants (A. I. A. C.).

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Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.

90, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Opposition To Transitional Clause

The Constitution Sub-Committee, appointed by the Working Committee on Saturday, to consider Mahatma Gandhi's Statement and his proposed Amendments to the Congress Constitution, met on Sunday twice and without coming to a definite conclusionadjourned till Monday morning at 8-30.

TRANSITORY CLAUSE.

It is understood that the members of the Committee have practically approved the major portions of the Amendments. As regards the transitory clause, it is stated that the majority on the Committee are against it. It is, however, stated that the Committee is in favour of retaining the present 350 members of the A.I.C.C. and elect the remaining 650 The Khadi Clause and the Spinning Franchise are where they were on Saturday as no definite decision has been arrived at by the Sub-Committee on these questions.

"S.O.S." TO C.R.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have told the Committee that whether he is a member of the Congress or not, it would not in any way prevent his working for the Congress. He is also stated to have said that he is not very keen about moving a resolution regarding the Spinning Franchise and the Khadi Clause, but a section of the members are seriously contemplating moving the amendments leaving to Gandhiji only the question of his retirement. In view of the above, urgent summons have been sent to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who has, accordingly left for Bombay.

MAHATMA EXPLAINS KHADI CLAUSE

Prolonged Debate Over Mahatma's Statement

BOMBAY, Sunday, (3 p.m.)

Mahatma Gandhi is stated to have made it clear as to why he had proposed to strengthen the Khadi Clause and introduce the Spinning Franchise at the resumed sitting of the Working Committee to-day (Sunday).

Exactly at 1 p.m. members of the Working Committee gathered together inside Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Hut. Two more members of the Committee, the President-elect Rajendra Prasad and Dr. M. A. Ansari, joined the deliberations at Sunday's meeting. It is understood that the Committee is considering the Khadi and Spinning Franchise question, as well as the future of the Congress Parliamentary Board and are engaged in drafting resolutions to be placed at the Subjects Committee meeting.

It is further understood that the members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee at its Saturday's sittings to consider Mahatma Gandhi's statement and amendments to the Constitution, met on Sunday morning between 9 and 12. There was a very exhaustive discussion over the questions they were asked to report on, and it is stated that all of them are practically in agreement with Gandhiji's Amendment.

They will be making their Report to the Working Committee at 5 p.m.

PLATFORM FOR UNITED FRONT AGAINST REPRESSION

Socialists Enunciate Principle Of Parliamentary Activity

The following further resolutions were passed by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference at its resumed sitting on Sunday morning:—

1 (A) "This conference takes note of the concerted attempts of the Right Wing to take back the Congress to the old discredited path of constitutional agitation and to convert it into an instrument of the Indian upper classes in their bargains with British emphatically of opinion that Imperialism. This conference is these attempts run counter to the creed of the Congress and to the fundamental principles and policies it has been following since 1920.

This conference, therefore, resolves to resist these attempts and to rescue the Congress from the hands of the Right Wing by educating and organising the rank and file on the basis of a clear-cut programme of National Revolution and also resolves to carry on a consistent propaganda for the exposure of the reactionary aims, policies and programme of the Right Wing."

CONGRESS AND PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES.

(B) This conference is of opinion that the Parliamentary activities conducted in the name of the Indian National Congress shall be based on the theory of the revolutionary use of legislatures with the following as its essential principles:—

(i) Congress candidates shall go to the legislatures as the representatives of the exploited masses of India and in no other capacity.

(ii) The Parliamentary activity inside the legislatures shall be closely linked up with the activity of the exploited masses outside carried on on the basis of their immediate economic demand.

INSIDE LEGISLATURES.

(iii) Every issue coming up before the legislatures shall be approached and dealt with from the point of view of the economic and political emancipation of the masses forming the only criterion.

(iv) The least betrayal of the cause of the exploited masses shall forthwith meet with expulsion and merciless exposure.

(v) No selected Congress candidate shall accept ministerial offices because:—

(a) Legislative, executive and judicial machinery, present and forth coming, is the creation of British Imperialism and is intended solely for the purpose of facilitating and intensifying of the exploitation of the Indian masses

(b) Acceptance of ministerial offices will create a dangerous illusion that the imperialistic state machine can be utilised for the good of the masses while its essential structure is so designed as to automatically result in their exploitation.

PARTY OF OPPOSITION.

(c) A mass organisation that stands for complete independence as its immediate objective must necessarily remain in the opposition until Complete Independence is an accomplished fact.

(d) Economic and political emancipation of the masses is incompatible with imperialist and capitalist structure of state and society.

(e) Whereas the decision of A.I.C.C. at Patna for contesting the present Assembly election is not on the lines indicated on the above, the decision be rescinded and Congress candidate be withdrawn.

(f) This Conference calls provincial Socialist Parties to take disciplinary action against such of the members as may contravene the basis of this resolution.

UNITED ANTI-REPRESSION FRONT.

(2) This conference of the All-India Congress Socialist Party emphatically condemns the campaign of repression and terror now being conducted by British Imperialism in India in the form of special legislation in Bengal under which death penalty can be inflicted for minor offences a virtual regime of martial law can be established over whole districts thousands of people detained without trial and many other outrages committed against the public without restraint; in declaring illegal "the Naujuvan Bharat Sabha", Khudai Kidmatgars and Punjab Kisan Sabhas.

3. The conference condemns the action of the Travancore, Baroda, Rewa and other Indian States which have taken repressive measures against Congress, Labour or States' Peoples Organisations and movements.

START WORK.

4. In view of the urgent necessity of carrying forward the fight for independence and preventing the further spread of demoralisation it is resolved that C.S.P. shall forthwith commence work with the object of putting its programme into effect, irrespective of the acceptance or rejection of its programme by the I.N.C. For this purpose the C.S.P. desires to act in co-operation with other parties having similar aims within or without the I.N.C.

The conference authorises the Executive Committee to appoint a Sub-Committee to explore possibilities of joint action on specific issues with the different labour and radical groups in the country

5 (a) This conference directs the Executive Committee to appoint the following three Sub-Committees:—

(1) Propaganda Sub-Committee.

(2) Peasant Organisation Sub-Committee.

(b) Labour organising Sub-Committee.

This conference also recommends that the Propaganda Sub-Committee should conduct an organ of the Party in English as well as in Hindi and publish literature on Socialism.

BIHAR TENANCY ACT.

6. This conference is wholly opposed to the recently enacted Bihar Tenancy Amendment Act and condemns the action of the government of Bihar in siding with the Zamindars and sacrificing the interests of the tenants.

MOLLISONS TO RESUME FLIGHT

DIEGH ROAD AERODROME KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison have decided to resume the flight at 1 a.m unless it is foggy.—A. P.

POINCARE'S BODY FOR LORRAINE

PARIS, October 21.

After Notre Dame Service, M. Poincare's coffin was taken by motor cars for burial in his native Lorraine.—Reuter.

PROTOCOL SIGNED

7-Power Gold Bloc Conference Decision

PLEA TO ADOPT COMMON POLICY

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.

The Seven-Power Gold Bloc Conference concluded with the signing of the protocol, confirming the determination of the Government of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Poland, and Switzerland, to maintain the present gold levels in their respective currencies and recognising that their common policy implies development of international trade. The Governments concerned consider it desirable to increase by ten per cent. the volume of mutual trade recorded in the year ended 30th June, and agree to conclude bilateral negotiations within the year.—Reuter's Special.

COLON (Panama), Oct. 20.

The Costa Rican police have arrested the British treasure hunters in Cocos Island, and confiscated their wireless and other equipment.—Reuter's Special.

RAJEN BABU TO MEET LABOUR LEADERS

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, of the National Congress has informed the Provincial Secretary of AITUC, that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President elect of the Indian National Congress, will be pleased to discuss with the deputation consisting of Messrs. Hariharnath Shastri, Siddhath-Banerji, S. H. Jhabvalla, D. L. Pathak R. A. Khedgikar, V. H. Joshi, Charles Mascarenhas and B. L. Sarang, the items regarding the workers' demonstration at the time of the session under the All-India Trade Union Congress at 9 A. M. to-day (Monday) at the Congress House.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

that we are mere talkers, I do not consider it worth replying to. We have been as much in the thick of the national struggle as any other group of people. The best I can say in this regard that it is highly ungracious for responsible Congressmen to make such remarks.

"LEFT" CRITICISMS

The criticisms from the left have been singularly lacking in appreciation of the real issues involved. The main criticism from this quarter has been that it is a mistake to form our party within the Congress. Socialism and Congress are said to be contradiction in terms. Far from contradicting each other they are interdependent in the peculiar conditions of India. Socialism without the displacement of imperialism is an absurdity. The National Congress is the only political organisation which has led major struggles against the British imperialism in this country and there is no reason to expect that it will abandon its anti-imperialist task at this stage. I do not imply that the Congress, as it is, is competent to displace imperialism. That exactly is our task. We must so develop the Congress that it does become such a body. The alternative of forming such a body outside the Congress means sheer and foolish waste of energy if it were possible to do so. I have not the slightest doubt, nor have any of you, I am sure, that it is possible for us to so influence and change the Congress as to make it a real anti-imperialist body. Those who do not entertain this belief have clearly no place in this movement.

The Congress Socialist Party is not the party of any one class. It is not the Party of the working-class alone. It is a political party uniting on its platform all anti-imperialist elements and its task is to lead such elements to the establishment in India of a real Swaraj for the masses.

With these remarks I wish to take your leave.

STOP PRESS

NO DIFFICULTIES

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Parmentier and Moll, in their Douglas D C 2, landed here at 11 40 P.M. Interviewed they said that there was a very good following wind and they had no difficulties.—A. P.

WORST WEATHER

(Special Cable).

ATHENS, Oct. 21.

Melrose, the Lone Australian flier, described the weather between Rome and Brindisi as the worst ever experienced. He was obliged to rise 14,000 feet to fly blindly through mist and snow for more than five hours. He intended to proceed Cyprus at the dawn.

ARMS BAN ON YOUNG WARRIORS

(Special Cable).

NAIROBI, Oct. 21.

Owing to continued ritual murders by Sambura tribesmen, the Government has issued a proclamation banning the young warriors from carrying arms. Five more tribesmen were arrested, in connection with the death of Powys.

FOG DELAYS FLIGHT.

DRIGH ROAD, Oct. 22.

Owing to a thick fog and bad visibility Mr. and Mrs. Mollison are not resuming the flight at 1 a.m. They intend to start after the disappearance of the fog—A. P.

DUTCH AIRMEN FOR RANGOON.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Dutch airmen Parmentier Moll took off at 12/15 a.m. for Rangoon, which they hope to reach in four hours' time. Further interviewed they said that the organisation throughout was perfect and they thanked the authorities concerned for the arrangements.—A. P.

Problems Before Congress Socialist Party

(Continued from page 1)

provinces. In the others, I formed organising committees upto the date of writing I have intimation of the formation of the following provincial parties: Andhra, Assam, Berar, Bihar, Bombay, C.P. (Hindi), Delhi, Gujrat, Kerala, Maharashtra, U.P. Utkal. Apart from organisational work most of these parties have had little time for any other activity. They have been in existence for too short a period to take up any programme of work. Some of them, however, have been active in the peasant and trade union movement. The Bengal Party has been able to bring out a fine weekly the 'Congress Socialist' which we hope, we will be adopting as the official organ of the All-India Party

THE ORGANISATION

A few remarks regarding problems of organisation. I feel that there is a good deal of looseness or organisation and discipline in most of the parties that exist Many of them I feel have to be reconstituted with a better appreciation of the fundamentals of our movement and its tasks. I have found that in enrolling members some of our parties have been anxious merely to increase their numbers. I say this not to censure or accuse. It is natural that there should be confusion at the beginning. Most of this will no doubt disappear in course of time Much depends, however on the kind of lead this conference gives in this matter. My idea of our party is that of a working well-disciplined organisation. This means that our membership must be selective and restrictive, and the guidance and control of the organisation, central as well as local, must be in the hands of those who are active in the movement. Furthermore, the party while not being a mass party must have organic contact with the masses through the participation of its members in the organisations of the masses.

PROBLEMS BEFORE US

A few words about the problems facing us.

The first and for me the biggest problem is that of finding sufficient resources to carry out our programme of work. Those of you who have attempted to execute any part of that programme know how heavy are the demands which you are called upon to meet. However, this is a topic which cannot be discussed in an open conference. Every party has to face this problem and solve it in some manner if it has to work at all. I have brought up this matter here only so that while discussing theoretical issues we may not lose sight of this great practical problem.

The second problem before us is to hammer out in detail our immediate programme of work. Different provinces have different problems and while the principles underlying our work may be the same everywhere immediate issues are bound to vary from province to province. It may not be possible for the Conference to draft an All-India programme in any great detail. This is a task which only the All-India Executive, in consultation with the bodies concerned, can tackle. The conference can, however, indicate the lines on which such agreement should be negotiated.

Finally, I wish to touch upon certain criticisms that have been levelled against us. Christmas have come both from the right and the left. Most of these have been due to misunderstanding and lack of appreciation of the real nature of our movement. The criticisms from the right have been chiefly that we are disrupting the Congress, weakening the national struggle and that we are mere talkers. As for disruption, it must be understood that every organisation goes through crises, evolves and changes in character. This is not the first time that the cry of disruption has been raised. If on account of the socialist movement, "moderates" and other "seasonal patriots" leave the Congress, the latter instead of losing would really gain thereby. As for weakening the national struggle we feel that far from weakening it our movement by creating the proper basis for the rise of a real mass movement in the country, would considerably strengthen it and further it. As for the criticism

(Continued in column 5.)

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Apollo Bunder

Opp: PRINCE of WALES Museum.

British Labour And Indian Self-Determination

MR. MENON EXPLAINS SOUTHPORT CONFERENCE'S ATTITUDE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The telegraphed comments of a section of the Indian press on the India Resolution at the Labour Conference at Southport strike me as rather hastily drawn inferences. I recognise that the reports cabled from here must have been meagre or misleading and also that on such evidence as was available the Indian reactions are amply justified. I also fear that news by mail from the usual sources will not improve the position as experience has taught me otherwise. As a rule I do not endeavour to correct misstatements and misrepresentations of correspondents and news agencies even when on occasion they have been indulging in villification and wilful misrepresentation.

The issue involved in the present instance, however, is far too important for me to observe the usual reticence.

The resolution in question endeavoured to commit the Labour Party to the calling in India of a Constituent Assembly on the basis of a adult suffrage when the Party had power to do so. A great deal of educative and propaganda work over a considerable period lay behind the fact of the resolution geing on the agenda at all. It was not passed at the conference. Thus the party stands uncommitted to the proposals that the resolution embodied. This is the truth, but not the whole of it.

First of all it is not true to infer or suggest that the resolution was defeated or that the proposals for a constituent Assembly has been turned by the Labour movement here. What has happened is that no decision has been taken. This is what the moving and acceptance of "previous question" by conference means.

It was unfortunate that the resolution was taken at an unexpected time and Mr. Lansbury was not at the conference just then to reply on behalf of the Platform. Mr. Henderson who did this had to assure conference that the party stood fully committed by the last year's decision to full self-determination and self-government and that the present proposals could not be accepted at the conference because it brought in a lot of new material—definite proposals—which apparently the Executive could not recommend for acceptance at the time.

The conference itself was very greatly in sympathy with the resolution and I am merely stating a fact when I say that my speech moving the resolution on behalf of the Westminster Abbey Divisional Labour Party was probably the best received speech at that conference, though it was by no means the best speech made there during the week! There is no doubt at all that the Labour Movement will be glad to agree to a policy which is acceptable to India and this resolution itself would have gone through were circumstances slightly different.

Earlier, during the conference the question of India was raised on the Parliamentary report of the party in which no reference to India appeared. Major Attlee then gave an unqualified assurance that the Labour Party was in no way committed to the White Paper, the Joint Committee or its forthcoming findings or to any other proposal. It was only bound by last year's conference decisions which stood out fully for self-determination and self-government.

Naturally, I should have been glad if the resolution in question had been accepted. I have no doubt that sooner or later a Constituent Assembly will have to formulate a constitution in India and the British Government of the day will have to accept the demands there made. If the Labour Party had been committed to the plan in detail it would have been helpful. But in the proceedings of Southport there is nothing to warrant the inference that the proposals will not be accepted.

The work we have done has not been sufficient. The demand from India for a Constituent Assembly is still indefinite and weak. Apart from the memorandum issued by the India League here there is no document which sets forth the proposals in practical outline. Even our friends here are not sure whether the proposals are well received by the advanced sections of Indian opinion.

By next year these things will clarify themselves. The leader of the Party here, Mr. Lansbury stands fully committed, in cold print, to the plan of calling a Constituent Assembly as the only way out. He has not modified his view as a result of Southport. In fact he hopes that by next year the situation will clarify itself and a more definite line possible.

The India League has already begun to put more energy into its educative work on this plan. It has had very little of even the moral support of India. I hope my countrymen will forgive me if I point out that this is a political proposal and it must be worked through political channels. Sentimental support of Indian freedom is all very well but has little value in putting policies through.

My colleagues and I hope that we shall in the near future receive more and continuing backing from India in the endeavour we are making here. None of us, and least of all I believe that the centre of Indian political gravity is outside the shores of that great country, even though I have spent the greater part of my political life here endeavouring to educate British and foreign opinion.

We hope that the responsible sections of the Indian press will take this statement of mine as fair presentation and use their great influence in giving us that support which we so badly require in the coming year to press forward with the Indian demand for a Constituent Assembly, and for Indian Independence.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Joint Hon. Secretary.
The India League,
165, Strand,
London, W.C.2.
October 12.

Congress Socialists' Dilemma

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Congress Socialist Party is passing through a stormy career, since its very inception. Inspite of the fact that it has done much to clarify the issues that confront us, the contradictions that it carries within itself call for a more objective outlook. As such, it holds its session to-day on cross-roads, and the way out lies in a proper critique of the fundamentally self-contradictory nature of the party. I would suggest the consideration of following points, which have baffled all attempts of sympathetic approach towards the party:

1. What does the slogan "All power to the producing masses" exactly signify?

2. Which sector of the "oppressed masses" is capable of capturing the political power to usher in scientific Socialism? Does this sector need an independent organization?

3. Do they realise that organizations are created and captured by pressure from below and not by a split at top? What do they propose to do to replace the existing bureaucratic leadership by a truly democratic one?

4. Can there be any compromise between the reformist Congress constructive programme and the essentially revolutionary Socialist programme?

5. Do they still stand by their promise to reject the Congress lead, in case it fails to repudiate Working Committee's Resolution, condemning class war and confiscation of private property?

6. What shall be their immediate mass programme?

Now, that the Congress Socialists stand for "non-violent and peaceful means"—with all their implications—and they uphold the beautiful traditions of Liberalism, I do not see why they should not bring a resolution in the open Congress session, declaring its unequivocal opposition to all preparations for a future war, and pledging itself to an active Anti-war front once for all. Moreover, the ban imposed on the Communist Party of India should be condemned, as this involves unconceived civic and moral values. I believe Mahatmaji and Dr. Bhagwandas, both champions of pacifism and liberalism, will gladly sponsor both the proposals.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. RAIPURI, B.A., (Alig.).
Bombay, 20-10-34.

Special Bus Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find from to-day's papers that special Bus Services have been arranged from Tardeo Tram Terminus, Mahalaxmi and Lower Parel to Abdul Gaffar Nagar at Worli to enable the peple to attend the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar, but no such service has been arranged from Dadar Railway Station direct to Nagar. The Exhibition is to continue for some days more as also there is to be Congress Session shortly and I, therefore, appeal to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. to arrange for a special Bus Service from the B.B & C I Railway Dadar Station along Portuguese Road, Agar Bazar and Parbhadevi Road to Abdul Gaffar Nagar to enable the public to attend the functions in large numbers. Dadar is more convenient to Suburban Passengers from the G. I. P as well as the B B & C I and this will also avoid great rush at Lower Parel where the buses from Lalbaug arrive full of passengers.

The fare, I may add, may be kept as low as possible to enable even the poor to take advantage of the Bus Service.—Yours etc.

SADANAND B. MHATRE.
Dadar, Oct. 20.

Vile Parle Election Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Times out of numbers the residents of Vile-Parle have been obliged to seek the courtesy of your crowded columns to ventilate the public grievances but the one engineered for the election campaign to seek membership in the municipality deserves the serious condemnation from those who stick to the ethics and fundamental rights of the citizens.

The voters' list appears to have been so carelessly and irresponsibly prepared that I am compelled to say openly that it does not represent the true public opinion.

"A newly married couple came to reside in June 1934, at Parle for the first time, and there name appears in the voters' list prior to March 1934." Persons living together with a common kitchen are put up as voters, although only one could be a "bonafide" tenant. The landlords who have never resided in Parle and the late arrivals in the town find their names enrolled, and those who left Parle long ago are continued as voters.

Is this local self-government? Why should not the suburban Collector interfere?—Yours etc.

MUKUND DESAI.

Chamber & Assembly Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are two candidates from the Indian Merchants and Chamber Bureaus, for the Assembly. It is a silent rule of Associations that when the President is standing for election, he should not be opposed by any other member. Unfortunately, the present election goes contested under political garb. I appeal to Mr. J. C. Setalwad that it is in the interest of the dignity of the Chamber that the election should be unanimous and uncontested. I would not have put up this proposal if the President had not put his nomination paper.

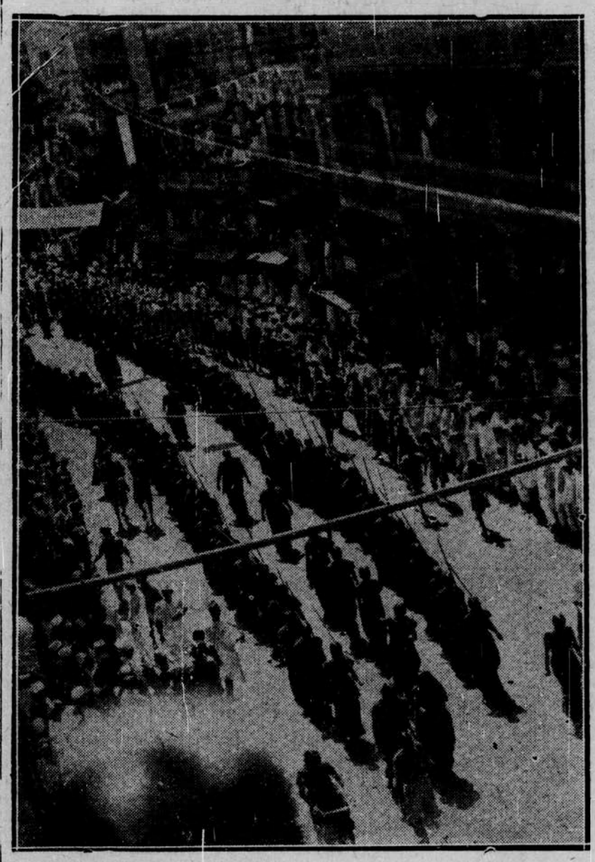
In the name of the Chamber and in the name of the general discipline I trust Mr. Setalwad will withdraw before it is too late and stand up to support the worthy President's election.—Yours etc.

VUSONJI MULJI.
Simla House, Matheu Road, Bombay No 4,
October 20.

BOMBAY GREETS "RAJEN BABU"

Another view of the Presiden tial procession.

The start of the Congress Presidential Procession from Victoria Terminus on Sunday morning. Photo shows Babu Rajendra Prasad standing in the gaily decorated coach and four in which he was driven and acknowledging the loving greetings of the vast crowd which had come to welcome him.



Women Volunteers of the Congress in the vanguard of the Presidential Procession.

DUTCHMEN'S HOPE

BAMRAULI, Oct. 21.

The machine with the second position in the race, the Douglas D-C., piloted by Parmentier and Moll, arrived at 7/24 p.m., official time. Interviewed by the Associated Press Farmentier said:

"This was the smoothest journey in my experience. There were no incidents, and we flew normally at a height of twelve-thousand feet. We hope to catch Scott."

They are now nursing their engines, but will go full out after Singapore. Both the crew and three passengers, a German lady named Rasche and two Dutchmen. Gillissen and Domenie, appeared astonishingly fresh owing to the comfortable seating accommodation in the plane.

The K.L.M. local agent stated that they are not out to win the race but to show the efficiency of Dutch aircraft. Nevertheless the pilots hope that they will win.—A.P.

SCOTT & CAMPBELL TAKE OFF

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 21.

According to the official record, Scott and Campbell Black arrived at 48 minutes 15 seconds after two in the afternoon. At 3/50 p.m. he and Campbell Black took off amidst cheers and the major part of the crowd thereafter dispersed.—A.P.

RACE FOR AIR TROPHY

Fog Holds Back Mollisons In Karachi

BAMRAULI CAMP, October 21.

Last evening there was a long conference among the officials of the aerodrome when, it is understood details of their to-day's work were thrashed out.

Several people, particularly those interested in the competitors, did not go to sleep, and early this morning there was intense excitement when the news went round that Mr. and Mrs. Mollison had passed Bagdad after about twelve hours' flight from London, closely followed by Scott and Campbell Black.

Dutchmen here are happy that their machines have a chance of winning the race. The aerodrome officials however state that they have heard nothing officially, but it appears that the news came through by wireless to the Cantonment Wireless Station and soon after authentic information arrived through Reuters.

Miss Cochran's elimination from the race has caused great disappointment among Americans here, one of them being the American Consul-General who specially came to meet her. Visitors are still coming in by train, by car, and by 'planes.

One machine belonging to the Calcutta Flying Club which had broken journey at Benares, landed here early this morning. According to the Calcutta Flying Club it was forecast that the leading 'plane should arrive at Bamrauli soon after nine. Consequently at nine o'clock every one left the tents and knots of officers were scanning the sky through the binoculars. Punctually at 2-40 p.m. word went round that a small speck had been noticed in the west and immediately afterwards the purr of the giant engines was heard.

Scott and Campbell Black's machine then came into view and people jumped, cheered and waved their hand-kerchiefs as the machine hovered round the ground for landing.—Reuter.

AT KARACHI AERODROM

DRIGH ROAD AERODROME,
KARACHI, Oct. 21.

The Boeing transport Prat and Whitney Wasp piloted by Col. Rosoce Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn landed here at 5/55 p.m. and took off at 6/25 p.m.—A. P.

MORE PLANES FOR CONTEST

ATHENS, Oct. 21.

Desoutter Mark Second, piloted by Hansen left 09/11 hours.

Fairey Third, F piloted by Davies and Hill landed near Brindisi.

D. H. Dragon piloted by Hewett and Kay arrived at 11/15 hours.

Lambert Monocoupe piloted by Wright made forced landing at Agrinion.

ABBEVILLE.—Fairey Fox piloted by Parer and Hemsworth off 07/00 hours.

ROME.—D. H. Moth piloted by Melros left 07/34 hours.

LE BOURGET.—Airspeed A S. 3 piloted by Neville Stack and Turner after repairs to plane took off for Rome 11/40 hours.

MARSEILLES:—Fairey Fox piloted by Gilman arrived 09/10 hours and took off for Rome.

British Klemm "Eagle" piloted by Shaw lost in fog yesterday, took off for Rome at 10/25 hours.

Miles "Falcon" piloted by Brook developed serious engine trouble and will probably need complete overhaul. Plane is unable to leave to-day.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY FORMED

(Continued from page 1.)

ment speech, stated that such tactics would defeat the objects with which the Party was being formed, viz: bringing together elements within the Congress, which, though not pronouncedly Socialist, were radical and were dissatisfied with the present leadership of the Congress.

Mr. Narayanswami added that the amendments proposed by Mr. Batliwalla would not help the development of the Party, which they should realise was still in the process of formation. He deprecated the indulging in mere catchwards, while the work before them was so great.

At the suggestion of Mr. Batliwalla, the words "without any compensation" were added at the end of the clause advocating the "elimination of Princes, landholders and other classes of exploiters."

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Under the heading "Immediate Demands," Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas moved that along with the demand for the release of all prisoners detained without trial, it should also be urged that orders of externment, internment and restraint for political reasons be withdrawn. The amendment was accepted.

A fresh addition to the list of "Immediate Demands" was the unconditional repudiation of "all debts contracted by the Foreign Government."

NEW EXECUTIVE.

After the Draft Constitution had been finally approved, it was resolved to form an All-India Congress-Socialist Party. Mr. Jay-Prakash Narayan was unanimously elected General Secretary and the following four were elected Joint Secretaries:—Messrs. M. R. Masani, Mohanlal Gautam, N. G. Gore and Sankaram Namboodiri.

The following eleven Delegates were elected members of the Executive Committee:—

Shrimati Kamaladevi, Messrs. Narendra Dev, Sampurnananda, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Deshpande, Lohia, Joshi, Mitra, C. Mascarenhas, Chaudhary and A. S. Patwardhan.

The following five were elected substitute members:—

Messrs. Y. J. Meher Ali, S. Batliwalla, Rohit Mehta, F.H. Ansari and Benipuri.

The Conference meets to-day at 8 a.m. to consider the resolutions.

Building Up New Civilization

Vaswani Propounds Basis And Objective Of Humanitarian Movement

"Man must receive into his brotherhood both bird and beast. And without their blessings and without a heart of helpful love, man cannot fulfil his pilgrimage, nor enter the highest Heaven."

This was the quintessence of the Presidential Address, delivered by Shriyut Sadhu T.L. Vaswani, at the 7th Session of the All-India Humanitarian Conference, held at Madhav Baug on Sunday.

The Conference was attended by delegates from all parts of India, as well as by some of the prominent citizens of Bombay.

The function commenced with music and prayers, and messages of sympathy from the President-elect of the Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad; Poet Rabindranath Tagore; Bala Saheb Pant of Oudh Messrs. Sydney H. Beard, Jamshed N.R. Mehta, F.F.M. Knight, H.G. Massingham and others, were then read out to the audience.

In the course of his speech Sadhu T.L. Vaswani said:—

VIOLENCE, GREATEST ENEMY.

This day is remembered as the birthday of Nobel, after whom we have Nobel Prizes. After this man made a pile of money he realised that violence was the greatest enemy of mankind, and he surrendered his huge wealth to the service of Peace and Human Welfare.

The modern world is face to face with many problems. To solve them we need the light of a New Renaissance and a New Faith in Life. Humanitarian is rooted in Faith in Life. As a movement, humanitarian appeared in the West in 18th century, "the age of sensibility." But humanitarian is older than the 18th century. Humanitarian in India is ancient as her hills. Humanitarian is coeval with Jainism, perhaps the most ancient of the world's religions. And even in the West, Pythagoras and his Brotherhood bore witness to the value of vegetarian and fruit-diet for culture of the heart.

Humanitarianism stands for the Gospel of simple life and the spirit of creative sympathy. Humanitarianism is inspired by an institution of the kinship of all sentient life, a vision of the Fellowship and Brotherhood of Life. In its larger sense, humanitarianism covers the whole field of unselfish service."

MEAT-EATING.

Referring to the habit of meat-eating which has of late become a growing habit, the President remarked that the writings of famous doctors and scientists showed that men who feed largely upon flesh display similar "irritability" and want of repose. It was not right to say that vegetarian races were weak. History bore witness to the fact that the athletes of Greece took figs, nuts, curds, grain and bread.

"Current civilisation suffers from cruelty," continued Sadhu Vaswani. "There is cruelty in our laboratories; we call it 'vivisection.' There is cruelty in our sports and fashion. How we destroy birds for beautiful feathers! There is cruelty in our diet. There is cruelty in our dealings with dogs and horses. This cruelty is entering more and more into Indian life, also. This reacts on our character.

BIRD AND BEAST.

To defend the weak, to guard those that are below us in the scale of evolution, is to grow in the nobility and strength of life. The beast and the bird cannot speak to us in the language we understand; they cannot protest themselves; for centuries they have suffered for our sins against them. "I plead for them that you will help to shield them, first, from the thoughtlessness of ignorance; secondly, from the senseless cruelties of fashion, thirdly, from the thoughtful barbarities of science."

The movers and shakers of India, the makers of her History, her true leaders and liberators have ever been the dreamers and music-makers of this dream and music of mercy,—the prophets' and proclaimers of Ahimsa!

TOWARDS NEW CIVILISATION.

The Humanitarian movement points to the building up of a new civilisation, a Brotherly Civilisation based on peace and goodwill. Can war be abolished at an early date? One thing to my mind is clear: the highest, noblest aim of civilisation is Peace. Yet it is true that you must destroy war or war will destroy civilisation. To destroy war, you must discourage war-mentality.

It has been pointed out that "the leading nations of Europe are maintaining greater armaments and a more staggering burden of waste and taxation than that which preceded world-war". Over three crores of men were destroyed in the last war. And it brought famine and pestilence, griding taxation, dislocation of trade, unemployment, social distress and decline in the moral standard of life.

FIGHT WAR-MIND.

The war-mind of the modern man must be combated with the weapon of new education. Schools and colleges should teach that nobler patriotism which shows the fallacy of physical force and which relates the nation to the life of humanity. Nations have long organised hate; it is time to organise forces of sympathy and fellowship. Students throughout India should be invited to compete for prize-essays on non-violence. Youths should be taught to practice non-participation if Government declare wars. On such occasions, let youths say boldly:—"We will not fight."

SERVICES OF LEAGUE

The Humanitarian League has rendered signal service in famine and flood-stricken areas. The time is come when the Humanitarian League should give some thought to the question of the improvement of economic and social conditions of labour. India needs a new industrial legislation. It is essential for India's economic regeneration. And it must be supplemented by a new policy for agricultural population. The peasantry has been allowed to rot in ignorance and poverty. Education, improved systems of agriculture, profitable occupations during the slack season of the year like dairying and growth of vegetables, will very much help the peasantry. Much could be done for the farmers by building up co-operative colonies. So that agricultural co-operation may yield good results, it is necessary to open vocational institutes to teach practical agriculture, cultural education, and rural industries. The present social order will yield place to the New Order which prophets and world-patriots have preached, when more and more of the nations' workers will understand that in "sacrifice for others" is self-realisation, that the welfare of each is the good of all.

ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM.

Dealing with the industrial invasion of the West in India the President was of opinion that India can wire in the struggle against economic imperialism if she wills, because "economically the Asiatic is greatly superior to the European. "The European, as it seems to me, is superior to us to-day, in the power to combine. What we need is to get together and organise. It is the lesson of 'Mutual Aid' we must learn. If under the impulse of our new nationalism we combine, not with a view to profiteer but with a view to restore an economic order for the well-being of India's villages, we shall help the Nation, and also, I believe, the Movement of a higher Civilisation.

The Bombay Humanitarian League will render a service by organising in India an International Humanitarian Conference or Congress. The dominating civilisation of Europe is awakening in India tremendous forces of resistance which threaten a catastrophe to culture and higher civilisation. By a co-operative effort of minds and hearts in East and West, the humanitarian cause will be greatly strengthened.

PLACE OF WOMAN.

In our humanitarian propaganda let us not forget that Woman has an honoured place. The Hindu books represent Woman as "Shakti." Woman energises the work of man. Woman makes man creative. If man represents activity woman represents life and its blossoming into inspiration. The League will do greater things when its work has permeated the creative 'Shakti' women workers.

A new attention is being focussed on the untouchability and other problems in India. The problems will not be solved in an atmosphere of passion and strife. The problems will be solved in the 'satvic' light of sympathy.

THANKLESS TASK.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, in a short speech said that the Humanitarian work was a thankless task and God alone will bless the worker for his work.

Miss Elizabeth Sharpe, who spoke next, that the upliftment of one's soul and life lay in the service of the poor, and especially the poor of the lower animal kingdom. There was nobody to plead for the dumb animals.

HOW LEAGUE WAS FORMED.

Seth Lallubhai Dipchand Jnaveri, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in a long speech, gave a survey of the activities of the league from its very inception. He said that the League was started by him on 20th September 1910 at the suggestion of his friend Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas and was named as the "Bombay Humanitarian Fund." Gradually it grew in strength till in 1918 with the best co-operation of Mr. B. G. Horniman the League made remarkable headway, its activities extending to several parts of India.

RURAL UPLIFT.

After setting forth before the audience the aims and objects of the Humanitarian League, Seth Lallubhai pointed out the necessity of village uplift and said that the indifference of the Government and the public to such a vital method as rural reconstruction was really deplorable. Mahatma Gandhi's latest statement requiring the Congress to begin practical work for the revival of subsidiary industries in rural areas as a part of Congress work was reassuring. Such efforts would prove effective only if the question of preservation and improvement of cattle was incorporated as a cardinal item of that work. He hoped that the ensuing session of the Congress would accept Mahatmaji's suggestion for rural uplift including cattle improvement.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee also, at the very outset, welcomed the delegates and all those present and thanked them for their presence in response to invitation.

Letters were also read from Mr. B. G. Horniman and Sir Govindrao Pradhan regretting absence owing to unavoidable circumstances.

NEW BOY KING OF JUGOSLAVIA

The new Boy King of Jugoslavia, Peter, is seen here leaving the Ritz Hotel, London, in the company of his grandmother, Queen Marie of Roumania, 'en route' for Paris and Marseilles, soon after receipt of the report of the assassination of his father.

BENGAL MEMBERS OF A.I.C.C.

Start For Bombay

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The following A.I.C.C. members started for Bombay by to-day's Bombay Mail:—

Messrs. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta, P.C. Gupta, T. C. Goswami, Dr. Profulla Ghose, Messrs. Makhanlal Sen, Indranarain Sen, Kshitish Das-Gupta, Ganendra Bhattacherjee, Basanta Majumdar, Mrs. Hemaprava Majumdar, Messrs. Haran Ghose, Suren Moitra, Mahendra Sen, Kamakrishna Roy, Panchanan Bose, Gopikabilash Sen, Hemanta Bose.

Messrs. Lalit Sahyal, Nagendranath Sen, Basantlal Murarka and Birendra Guha also left for Bombay by the same train.—United Press.

IN MEMORIAM

V. J. Patel, The People's Tribune

(By JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.)

"From ploughboy to President" pithily sums up the career of Mr. Patel is one sentence, as was graphically stated by one of the highest officials of the Government of Bombay, who rose to become the acting Governor of the Presidency. Mr. Patel belonged to the agriculturist community in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, called Patidars who are most numerous in the Province of Gujerat and who constituted the real backbone of the Non-co-operation Movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

Born in 1873, Mr. Patel became a District pleader in the year 1895 and began to practise in the Kaira District, which is the central home of the Patidar community. He soon established himself in lucrative practice at the Bar in the various Districts of Gujerat. In the year 1905 he suddenly left home without informing anybody and sailed for England to qualify himself for the Bar. He was duly called to the Bar with honours in the year 1908.

EARLY WORK.

On returning from England Mr. Patel started practice in the Bombay High Court and then happened an event in his life which transformed the busy lawyers into a solitary recluse and politician. His only child died and while this wound was fresh his wife also died in the year 1910. Mr. Patel thereafter concentrated all his energy and all his great talents to the work of regenerating his own countrymen and left the Law for the rough and stormy life of Politics. He rose from the lowest rung of the ladder; he became by turn a member of a Local Board, a District Municipality, a City Municipality, the local Legislative Council, the Imperial Legislative Council, and a member of the Legislative Assembly and also its President. He first came into prominence when he was elected in 1912 to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Local Boards of the Northern Division, and soon established himself as an earnest student of all the questions that came before the Council. The librarians of the Bombay Legislative Council still remember the hours, days, weeks and months which Mr. Patel passed in the library perusing the old records and making himself a master of all questions affecting the Presidency of Bombay. Whether in the matter of Local Self-Government or free and compulsory primary education, Mr. Patel was the leading light of all the battles fought in the Bombay Council and within the short space of five years Mr. Patel became pre-eminently the most distinguished member of the Bomgay Council next to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He was taking a leading part in the Indian National Congress and soon became prominent in its deliberations. After the death of Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Patel was sent to the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi and the strenuous opposition which he put up against the Rowlatt Act is still remembered for its thoroughness. When the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were first published Mr. Patel was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress held in Bombay in the autumn of 1918; and in his speech as chairman he mercilessly analysed the Reform proposals and exposed their hollowness. Mr. Patel was elected the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and went to England as the secretary of the Congress Deputation which gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee. In the evidence which was given on behalf of the Indian National Congress he put forward India's case with unerring precision and fullness. Mr. Patel was deputed to visit England again in the year 1920 when the Reforms Bill was going through Parliament. When he returned to India in August 1920 the Punjab atrocities and the Dyer massacres had so revolutionised the public opinion that the Special Session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1920 decided on the boycott of legislature. The elections which followed were a complete farce; the agitation for the boycott of elections was a marvellous success. No Nationalist went to the Councils (Hindu or Moslem) and most of the people who filled the seats were men of no position in public life, and represented no body excepting themselves. While the Councils were neglected by the public at large, the Non-cooperation movement went full speed ahead and Mr. Patel was amongst its prominent leaders in 1922, a definite challenge to British authority was decided upon at Bardoli by Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Patel was his Second-in-Command. The arrest of Mahatmaji and his subsequent incarceration led to a temporary slump in Indian Politics; by the end of the year 1922 there was as a result of the Report of the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee a considerable section of the public which decided to contest the next elections. Mr. Patel as a member of that Committee was chiefly responsible for the Report which has now become historic. The Swaraj Party was formed at Gaya and preparations were made for fighting the elections of 1923. Mr. Patel was the President of the Bombay Branch of the Party and as such he issued a manifesto embodying the policy of obstruction, and the words which he issued at that time are still remembered as embodying the policy of obstruction in its most extreme form. He said, "I shall obstruct the Government inch by inch, step by step until they concede the National demand to the satisfaction of the Indian National Congress." On this programme he carried on a whirl-wind campaign in the city of Bombay, and captured most of the seats of the Local Council and was himself elected to the Legislative Assembly. There is little doubt that the policy of obstruction which was carried on in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1924-25 owed its inspiration largely to the untiring efforts of Mr. Patel. It must not however be thought that Mr. Patel was merely an obstructionist politician. His study of every important question has not been surpassed by any legislator in India during the last 20 years. He was at once a politician and a statesman; he could work the Party machine with a genius of his own. Mahatma Gandhi once acknowledged Mr. Patel's obstructionist tactics in the following words:—

CREDITABLE RECORD.

"Give him any constitution and he will break it within five minutes." He was universally popular amongst the Nationalist circles in India and was a thorough believer in Unity. Mr. Patel's record as the first elected president of the Legislative Assembly brought credit to the Indian name in the parliaments of the World. His deep knowledge and mastery of the Government of India Act, of the rules and the standing orders, and the Parliamentary procedure in general was conspicuously demonstrated during 5 years of his office as the President; and the way in which he protected the rights and privileges of the Assembly against the onslaughts of the bureaucrats is recorded in the pages of the Assembly debates as a standing memorial of his great work. Nobody was too great with Mr. Patel if the privileges of the House were to be safeguarded. The high and the mighty were laid low in the faithful discharge of his Presidential duties; and when in 1930 he resigned the office of the President at the call of the Country, Mr. Patel's unselfish devotion to his Motherland was recognised all over the country. The subsequent incarceration on more than one occasion, the hardships which he suffered in Jail, and his work in Europe and America are all too fresh in the minds of all people to require any elaboration. Till the last breath of his life Mr. Patel thought of one thing and one thing only, namely the freedom of his country. It will ever remain a matter for sorrow that his last days were not spent in his own motherland. It was the privilege of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, another patriot and exile to nurse him till the end. The physician and the nurses of Lignerie Sanitarium will always deserve our thanks for their tenderness and care. The people of Bombay demonstrated their gratitude by giving him a funeral which will remain ever memorable as an expression of a Nation's gratitude. To-day on the first anniversary of his death we can but pray that his sufferings and sacrifice, his devotion and patriotism, as well as his sturdy common-sense and courage will ever remain the beacon light to the future generation. His election to the President's office in 1925 was distinct proof of the Swarajist supericrity in the Legislative Assembly and his re-election in 1927 amidst a chorus of praise showed how the great obstructionist was also a marvelous constructive worker.

In 1922 he organised the Nationalist Municipal Party in Bombay which soon became a power in Bombay Corporation under his leadership. In 1924 he was elected President of the Corporation and did most valuable work. During his term of Office Lord Reading the Viceroy visited Bombay but Mr. Patel neither met him at the Railway Station on arrival nor attended a dinner in his honour at the Government House. For this bold step he was censured in the Corporation by a snatch vote organised by official henchmen but was again elected by the House. His portrait now hanging in the City Hall is the City's tribute to its tribune. The sordid and shabby opposition tactics adopted by officialised section in the Corporation were frustrated and the House honoured itself by deciding to place his portrait prominently in the Hall.

TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION THROUGH ARCHES OF WELCOME

(Continued from page 1.)

na, Bhuleshwar, C.P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road.

Besides the Cotton Arch near Bambakhana, which is considered to be the first of its kind ever erected, there were several arches all through the route.

INSPIRING POSTERS.

There very interesting and inspiring posters hung all through the route. They read "India expects everyone to stand by the Congress," "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" " Join the Congress immediately," etc.

The Congress House, was fully decorated with flowers and buntings, and the Volunteers had made special arrangements inside the compound and no outsiders were allowed, although a big crowd had collected in front of the House as early as 9-30 a.m.

On reaching the Congress House, the President-elect was called upon to do his first act in connection with the Congress, in that he was requested to perform the opening ceremony of the newly constructed Council Hall of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Immediately after he alighted from the coach, the G. O. C. and the officers of the Volunteer force provided a Guard-of-Honour to Rajen Babu.

COUNCIL HALL OPENED.

Inside the Council Hall, Mr. K. F. Nariman requested the honoured guest to declare the Council Hall open which he did without any speech as he was very tired after the long procession.

After a little rest, Rajen Babu, his wife, his sister Mrs. Bhagavatidevi, his son Dhanajay and three daughters-in-law Mr. Bepin Behari Varma, Mr. Mathraprasad and Deepnarin Sinha drove to the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

CANADIAN SILVER

(Special Cable).

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.

The New Canadian commodity silver exchanges begins operation on October 22.

Our Rajkoti Letter

PORT BUILT AT RUVA AT COST OF 50 LAKHS

Leaders Tour During Gandhi Jayanti Week

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 18.

Master Manhar Burve, the famous musician and Prof. Yashpad of Punjab entertained the Rajkot public with their talent in music and archery throughout the whole week. The latter, a product of Gurukul and a follower of late Swami Dayanandji and Swami Shraddhanandji impressed upon the audience how great the old science of archery was by his marvellous feats. He intends to tour the world in the near future to acquaint the Western nation of this science which is now almost dead.

The construction of a new port Ruva by the Bhavnagar Durbar at a cost of Rs. 50 lacs and of a railway line from Bhavnagar to Ruva has opened a new chapter not only in the history of port development of Bhavnagar but that of the whole province. The recent visit of Sir P. D. Pattani to Mt. Abu was undertaken to clear the misunderstanding of the Government of India whose contention is that Bhavnagar is the only port which ranks with British ports. It is surmised the Government shall have to accede to the right of Bhavnagar Durbar to develop as many ports as the latter aims at.

SOCIAL REFORM.

There is a great awakening lately aroused in a backward community like the "Kadia". The Young Men's Kadia Association has decided to hold its first All-Gujarat Session this month with a view to removing several social evils, general illiteracy and reforming the whole society.

The recent tour of Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Chhaganlal Joshi during the Gandhi-Jayanti Week throughout the province has achieved very tangible results both with regard to village re-organization and Harijan work and Khaddar. Of the personal sale of Khaddar worth Rs. 10,000 they have secured Khaddar worth Rs. 5,000 to be distributed free among the poor and the Harijans of the famine and flood-stricken areas throughout the country. They expressed very great satisfaction at the working of Jetpur Hospital run by Sheth Adamji Dawood of Rangoon, the only national institution by Muslim funds, the benefits of which are fully enjoyed both by the Hindus and the Muslims.

Bhavnagar Durbar has opened 11 centres in the State to encourage the art of spinning and weaving and to improve the conditions of the agriculturists in general. A grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose. The two centres of Lathi have been made self-supporting and Mr. Ramji Hansraj of Amreli, an agent of A.I.S.A. has been in charge of these 2 centres. Chhaya Ashram is working successful. It has begun wool-blankets manufacture which Porbandar Rana Saheb has promised to buy whole sale. Mr. Kothari has engaged 10 special weavers for this work. In the recent celebration of the Ashram, with great eclat, both the Savarnas and the Harijans participated whole-heartedly. Rana Saheb has donated Rs. 200 to the running of the Ashram.

RELIEF TO ASSAM.

On the receipt of an appeal from Mr. T. Phookan of Assam, Mr. Kothari approached a number of State rulers, and philanthropic public, through whose agency he has obtained a handsome amount to be remitted to the flood-stricken area by way of Khaddar, fodder and cereals.

About 1,000 Harijan students of the province, it is learnt, over and above, will receive this benefit. He has decided to undertake such a tour every year in the province. Virpur Durbar and Shivlal Shamji bought Khaddar worth Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 each while Sheth Adamji of Jetpur Rs 500.

Dr. Mukund visited 13 medical centres when free medical relief is given to Harijans. Porbandar Bharatodaya Mandal attends to this work in right earnest. Zandu Pharmacy recently sent Rs. 100 worth of drugs from Kerala Village Re-organization Mandal already received Rs. 132-14-0 for this relief to be given to the Harijans. Rana Saheb has further promised to run 2 Harijan schools.

TEMPLES OPEN TO HARIJANS.

During the Jayanti, at Lathi, a special temple erected at a cost of Rs. 2,700 mainly collected from Harijans was opened whereas the cost of idols which came upto Rs. 75, was defrayed by the Lathi Durbar. At Porbandar, also, another temple erected at a cost of Rs. 1,000 was thrown open to Harijan and Bhangis. Then, out of 600 Harijans, only 13 refused to give up drink in the presence of Mr. Kothari.

Two new Harijan schools, one at Samdhara in Lathi and the other in Kantharia, near Limbdi were opened during this Jayanti. The Sangha has received Rs. 400 to run two Harijan schools at Valukar in Lathi.

Mr. Chhaganlal Joshi has completed his tour excepting Jamnagar State.

Sjt. Thakar Bapa will tour the whole province from 10th November to 10th December with a view to supervising, guiding and expediting Harijan work in the province.

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Chart Of Temperature For The Week

Immediately after her arrival at Bhowali on the 11th inst., Mrs Kamala Nehru was X-rayed at The King Edward VII Sanatorium The Skiagram reveals the absence of disease in the left lung and her other lung is absolutely free from any tubercular lesion Captain R. K. Kacker, Superintendent, of the Sanatorium, kept her under observation for week during which she had two very severe heart attacks on the 14th instant. She, however, looks very cheerful though extremely weak On the morning of the 17th inst Captain Kacker, with the assistance of Dr. Prem Lal Sah, tried A. P. upon her and, to the great satisfaction of all, he was successful in the attempt. If this good augury is maintained in the successive refills, it can be hoped that her prognosis will be very satisfactory.

TEMPERATURE CHART.

The following chart will show the minimum and the maximum temperature she was having during the week:—

Date.	Minimum tempr.	Maximum tempr.
11 Oct.	99.6	102 0
12 ,,	98 4	103 0
13 ,,	100 0	100 2
14 ,,	100.2	101 4
15 ,,	99 6	102 6
16 ,,	100.2	100 8
17 ,,	99 0	

Dr. Prem Lal Sah, a very reputed medical practitioner of Bhowali is taking a very keen interest in Mrs Nehru inspite of heavy pressure of work.

SPECULATION IN TATA STEEL SHARES

(By Mr. L. R. TILAK.)

Frenzied speculation, wide fluctuations and huge losses and profits of gambling were the order of the week in the share bazar in Tata Steel shares. On Saturday last Tata deferred saw a fall of Rs 90|- in one session of Saturday the 13th and on Monday and Tuesday the highest and lowest were at a difference of Rs. 40|- On Thursday and Friday prices varied between 425-382-1|2 and finally closed at 398. What is most striking in the nature of the operations on the stock exchange during this week is the huge fluctuations in the prices. The intrinsic position of the deferred shares has not altered in any manner whatsoever since Saturday last, nor has there been private or other report about the position of the shares and intrinsically there has been no change in the value of these scrips. There were similar fluctuations in the ordinary shares also and the difference between the highest and the lowest point reached in the ordinary in one day was Rs. 11|- on Saturday and Rs. 6|- on Friday last, as will be seen from the table given above. Why should there have been such wide fluctuations, is the one question that requires an explanation Upon making enquiries and studying the situation of the working of the share bazar, we are led to believe that the fluctuations of the last week were the result of huge speculative operations. For some time past, real investors have been attracted to the industrial securities and orders for purchases were being received in the bazaar. Real investors are generally shy of putting their money into industries, but recently the low yield on Government investments persuaded the investors away from the Government paper, and led them on to the industrial investments and the result was a rise in Textile and other shares. Speculators on the Stock Exchange took advantage of outsiders coming into the market and forced up the prices of steel shares to unreasonably high levels and outsiders have been caught in the trap of the speculators. This state of things in the bazar does no credit to the management of the Stock Exchange or to the brokers themselves

A WARNING.

Our analysis of the last week's events is that at present the Jobber brokers and Tarooniwallas form a large majority of the operators in the bazar and when the speculators' transactions are being put through on the exchange the Jobber brokers and Tarooniwalas quickly follow the lead given by the speculators and as a result the depression or the spurt caused by the speculative operations is multiplied a number of times and before the outsiders get information about the rise or fall the opinion course of business in the market undergoes a revolutionary change and when the outsiders come in again the speculators, jobbers and Tarooniwalas force the market in the opposite direction. Outsiders receive the news of a heavy rise or fall and get nervous and place orders for covers. Meanwhile a reaction sets in and the result is that the outsiders are faced with a market going against them. When the outsiders have sold short the speculators jobbers, and Tarooniwalas again come on the scene in the same order in quick succession and the prices are lifted to a higher level. This situation reminds one of the years prior to 1923. Such has been the course of events during the last week and one must sound a note of warning to the authorities on the Stock Exchange, that such wide fluctuations and frenzied speculation do not reflect credit upon the exchange and are definitely harmful to the real investors who have just turned their attention from the Government papers to the industrial securities. Such a state of things is in no way desirable from the national points of view or in the best interest of the industries or of the Exchange.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued prom page 6).

road. It is rare as one walks along the thoroughfare not to be worried by circulars advertising all sorts of goods, tours or restaurants.

This form of publicity is to be discouraged. In the first place it ought to be recognised that it makes a great deal of work for those who have to keep the public highways clean, and secondly, it is very embarrassing for those to whom pamphlets or handbills are given.

There is a police regulation in Paris which forbids any person to throw in the street waste-paper or anything else which might make the street look untidy. A motorist has just been summoned because he flung into the road a number of pamphlets which he found in his car after he had left it standing for 10 minutes outside a friend's house. There is now a proposal that in view of the fact that there must be no littering of the highways by leaflets, which few people read and which all throw away, those who distribute these unwanted things should be held responsible. The proper medium for advertising is the newspaper.

Too Susceptible Court.

So touched were the members of the Jury, the Judge, the officers and the public when a letter from a murdered girl was read out in a Barcelona law court, that all without exception burst into tears.

The girl's sweetheart was on trial for killing her, and the letter, which stated the girl's wish that it be placed in her tomb mentioned a suicide pact between the two since her parents had forbidden her to marry.

With tears in his eyes, the foreman of the Jury refused to return a verdict of guilty, although the prisoner had confessed to the crime.

The public prosecutor has successfully petitioned for a fresh trial with another jury.

Breaking Into Solicitors' Office.

In a case before him recently the Recorder of Cambridge (Mr Roland Burrows, K.C.) said that breaking into a solicitor's office containing documents upon whose safety depended the happiness and prosperity of many people was more serious than the more common crime of housebreaking. He was passing sentence of 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour on Bernard Patrick Arrold, 21 hotel attendant, and nine months' imprisonment with hard labour on George Rogerson, 23, car salesman, who both pleaded "Guilty" to breaking into the office of Messrs. Whotten and Wallis solicitors, Cambridge. It was alleged that over £49 in notes and coin was stolen.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Continued from page 6.)

Mr. MacDonald is capable of satisfying the legitimate aspirations of India—aspirations which the so-called democratic sentiments of these great well-wishers of India had supposed to have been backed up during the last five years.

Do Not Rely On Machine-Guns

As I mentioned above, the Conservative supporters of the White Paper have already started their campaign of broadcasting the precious White Paper throughout the length and breadth of the country. Immediately after the conclusion of the Bristol Conference, Lord Dufferin and Ava who returned from India not very long ago opened the campaign by declaring to the Ulster Unionist Labour Association that he was convinced that if a policy of the strong hand in India was persisted in it would fail. "I intended to keep silent on the matter as the proposals for India are the subject of consideration by a strong Select Committee, but the events of the last day or two have made me change my mind," he said. "I do not believe in the sort of tactics that stampeded the Bristol Conservative Conference into such a resolution before they had the slightest idea of what they were resolving about or of what they were condemning as dangerous. Such tactics would not commend themselves to the Unionist party of the country." In the course of his speech, Lord Dufferin also added that "a policy of goodwill will do our trade in India much greater service than any policy of the strong hand or the repudiation of the fiscal convention. I believe that the scheme outlined in the White Paper will succeed. I believe that the safeguards are sufficient and that the British people will be behind the Viceroy in any action he may have to take. But I will not answer for the future if we try to rely on machine-guns and bayonets."

Mr. R. S. Sarma

The National Government has also found another formidable supporter for their unwanted White Paper in the personality of an Indian, who though an insignificant quantity in Indian politics is much boosted in the Tory Ministerial Press. Just as in the past when nonentities from India were made the shining lights in the British Press in order to glorify the British Government before its public, Mr. R. S. Sarma, the much advertised leader of the Centre Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly finds himself in the footlights of the Tory supporters of the White Paper. He is also introduced as the editor of an influential newspaper in India and his views on the White Paper are finding much prominence recently. Mr. Sarma has enlarged upon "the three great menaces which the present Government had had to face in India" and which it had been largely successful in facing. According to Mr. Sarma, the Communist movement, the spirit of boycott and racial discrimination and, in Bengal, the terrorist folly have done considerable damage to the Indian people "The best antidote to these dangers," says Mr. Sarma, "was the creation of a healthy public opinion, based on the consideration that India could progress towards real self-government only on the lines of constructive political evolution." However, Mr. Sarma's political sagacity fails to tell us what constitutes "constructive political evolution" and he hastens to praise the so-called dual policy of the National Government "so steadfastly pursued by Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Willingdon—that of putting down firmly subversive activities while pressing forward economic improvement and political advancement." At this stage, Mr. Sarma wants the British public to accept his word as against that of Mahatma Gandhi and other responsible political leaders in India by assuring them that "to-day the vast majority of informed and thoughtful Indians were ready to co-operate with British agents in the definite readjustments to changed conditions to be made under the legislation soon to be submitted to Parliament."

Release Jawaharlal

The contention of Mr. Sarma that the Government is pursuing a dual policy has unfortunately been exploded by two Britishers. Last week Mr. Hoarce Alexander reminded the British public through the column of the "Manchester Guardian" the sheer injustice shown to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who has been confined behind prison walls for no earthly reason. Mr Henry S. L. Polak, who cannot be associated with any extreme school of thought in Indian politics, has also drawn the attention of the National Government that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is the "acknowledged leader of the younger section of educated India, over which he exercises a relatively moderating influence." Mr. Polak continues "At a time when there is every appearance of the loosening of Mahatma Gandhi's controlling hand upon the Congress organization it would appear to be part of wisdom and statesmanship to ensure that the Left-wing elements should remain under the responsible leadership of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose realistic mind would help to prevent adventures and excursions in undesirable directions. In any case sooner or later Pundit Jawaharlal must be released, and to do so with good grace, and with at least the appearance of generosity towards a distinguished and upright opponent would help to remove the strong sense of grievance felt by very many of those outside the Congress ranks who admire Pundit Jawaharlal's character as strongly as they disagree with his politics or his economics."

YOUTH and HEALTH

These two have the ball at their feet. They can do no wrong and if they do it doesn't matter; they are privileged. But you also can regain that splendid feeling of immortal youth and unlimited capacity for work or pleasure.

Even though you feel weak, sensitive, timid, unready and disinclined for exertion these are only symptoms of a run-down condition. If you wish, you too can excel in sports in brain power, in manliness, in energy as others do.

First put your HEALTH in order. YOUTH will come when your liver, nerves blood and bowel are functioning freely. You will feel a new man and the new man will be stronger, younger and more adventurous You will enjoy life again.

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are the ideal tonic. Easily safely and certainly they act on the sluggish organs, removing impurities, building up nerve tissues, strengthening the whole system and imparting strength, fitness, energy and joy in life.

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LACHHMANGARH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

LACHHMANAGARH, Oct. 20.

On 22nd Monday morning the educational conference will be held at Lachhmanagarh Pandit Vidya Dharji Shastri M.A. Principal Dungar College Bikaner has very kindly consented to preside over the conference.

Ayurvedacharya Pandit Mani Ramji Shastri has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. It is hoped that the conference will be a remarkable thing in the educational history of Shekhawati.

A large number of delegates is pouring from all parts of the country to attend the conference. Pandit Akhilanandji Kaviratna Shri Kaluramji Shastri, Shri Haran Chandra Bhattachary, Pandit Hanuman Duttji Joshi Editor of Marwari Brahman, Babu Gajadharji Somani, Babu Shri Ramji Jhunjhunwala and several other prominent delegates and lecturers have already arrived

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Sadhu Vaswani (Centre) President-elect of the All-India Humanitarian Conference, arrived in Bombay from Sind on Saturday morning.

Common Schools Open For Harijans

Work Of Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh

SABARMATI, (By Mail).

The Board finished its second year on 30th Sept. '34. Out of 30 members of the Provincial Board one has resigned, and another Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai expired.

The most outstanding feature of the year is the visit of Gandhiji to Gujarat in the last week of June '34. As he was to stay in Ahmedabad in Gujarat, and in Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, his programme was so arranged as to make it possible for people of many places to meet him personally and offer their humble quota to the Harijan Fund.

The amount of purse presented to Gandhiji on behalf of Gujarat is Rs. 49,800-11-0, including Rs. 5 000, ear-marked for wells.

Kathiawar presented a separate purse amounting to about Rs. 30,000.

COMMITTEES.

Out of ten District Committees of the Gujarat Provincial Board the committee for Kathiawar has been separated from Gujarat Board and has got direct affiliation with the Central Board, under special advice from Gandhiji.

The Committee for Broach which was nominally organised last year, has been defunct for the whole year under report, owing to unfavourable circumstances of the District.

The Committee for Surat has been re-organised under the presidentship of Dr. C. J. Gala of Surat and now it seems to be doing some work in earnest.

As special emphasis has again and again been laid on the uplift work, so far as it was possible all attention was concentrated to that aspect of the work.

UPLIFT WORK.

The managing Committee of the Antyaj (Harijan) Seva Mandal of Gujarat working for the last 11 years under the auspices of the Congress, has handed over all its institutions, namely 2 Ashrams, 8 Day Schools, and they are being financed and managed by the Provincial Board.

Some successful attempts have been made in Kaira District to send Harijan boys in common schools for primary education. The beginning though absolutely insignificant has got a good effect, and it is proposed to stick to the policy as far as possible.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The total number of scholarships sanctioned so far is 48, and the total amount of money spent up to the end of last official year is Rs. 1,624-14-0.

WELLS.

The work of sinking new wells for the Harijans and repairing others was in progress in the latter part of winter and summer. This Board was fortunate enough to get a grant of Rs. 1,141 from the J. K. Fund, for eight wells, out of which the work on six wells has already been finished.

The total amount of Rs. 2,836-8-0 has been spent during the year, and almost the whole amount has been received as an ear-marked donation by public appeal. At the time of Gandhiji's last visit a sum of Rs. 5,000 was received from a gentleman, and it is proposed to make use of the amount in the present year. The total number of wells repaired as well as newly sunk is 19

PUTTING OUT FIRES.

There were four cases of fire reported in the Harijan Localities during the year and attempts were made to render help to the distressed families. The total amount of Rs. 695 has been spent for the relief of the distressed.

MEDICAL HELP.

Random attempts have been made to give medical aid to the sick either directly or through school teachers in villages. Two small dispensaries are being run in the Kaira District for the purpose.

FLOOD RELIEF.

Owing to severe rain in some parts of Gujarat in August '34, houses of Harijans and other people had fallen, and they required immediate help to get them repaired. A special survey had been made and an appeal was issued. In response to it, about Rs. 2 200 were received and about 130 families were helped to rebuild the houses.

OPENING TEMPLES.

No special attempts had been made to open temples for Harijans. One new temple has been built by the Sawarna residents of Freelandgarj, a railway colony, near Dohad, and it is reported to have been opened for the Harijans from the beginning.

Some attempts had been made to start new co-op-societies in some places, but they were not successful. The societies which had already commenced work during the previous year viz. those of Nadiad, Baroda, Navsari and Bulsar are doing satisfactory work. Small industrial department for the sweepers of Navsari for preparing Bamboo Materials for Navsari Municipality is going on well.

SABARMATI ASHRAM.

The property and the Boarding houses (Boys' and Girls') and the Champal Department had been temporarily in the charge of the Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, during the year. There were sixteen boarders in the Girls' Boarding House, and they received primary education.

There are 19 boys in the Harijan Boys' Boarding, two of them being below ten years, out of the remaining 15 are occupied in the Champal and Shoe Departments the rest are being coached up in tailoring work.

The Central Board has been giving a grant of Rs. 27 p.m. for the salary of a managing clerk of the Champal Department, and it used to grant the salary of a tailoring teacher, varying from Rs. 15 to 20 p.m.

PROPAGANDA.

All the district committees were advised to reduce the proportion of propaganda expenses to a minimum, but opportunities were taken over and over again to come in contact with the Sawarnas in order to explain to them the significance of the work of the Sanghas. There were some unfortunate incidents of clashes between the Harijans and the high caste people and attempts were made to come to understanding locally, without any interference of the courts. In one case where the village people were reported to have burnt the crops of the Harijans, for their fault of sending a Harijan (Christian woman) to a public well, the matter was taken to the court (by Christian workers) and the accused were fined. The result was circulated by the Sangh for the information of the Public.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Attempts were also made to stop child-marriages and the expenses of dinners after death among the Harijans. In the former case recourse had to be taken to the Sarda-Act and one complaint was lodged to set an example, and it had a good effect.

A paid worker has been engaged by this Provincial Board to look after the interests of the Bhangies in Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts. He has also done some work of organising some Bhangi youths of Ahmedabad city, who have formed an union. Deputations were lead to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality for the redress of some disabilities of the Bhangis. Similar attempts were also made for the scavengers of some other municipalities, with rare success.

One of our District Boards i.e of Kaira has been very active in this direction.

It is difficult to have record of individual acts of Harijan services based on true spirit of "Prayashchit" on the part of high caste people, mainly public workers. But I cannot refrain from recording one, very noteworthy incident that has recently happened in Surat District. A Brahmin worker, a small landlord, celebrated thread ceremony of his son in his native place. He invited grown up Harijan boys (Ashramites) to attend the ceremony and after the ceremony was over the first benedictions were received by the boy (Brahmin Boy) from the Harijan boys and not from his ancestral priests as is the general custom. The guests were treated to a dinner after the ceremony was over.

The Board has deficit of Rs 4 462 during this year it is hoped that the amount will be recovered from the grant of the Gandhiji's Harijan Purse Fund, Delhi.

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Scouting, Vast Movement Back To Nature

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

Declaring open the annual meeting of the States Scouts Council to-day, the Yuvaraja expressed joy at the splendid response of Mysore boys to the movement and their live interest in it. The greatest asset was truly a manly boyhood. Realising the possibilities of the movement the Government had taken it as a valuable adjunct to their educational scheme.

Sir C. V. Raman, presiding, said that scouting was a vast movement back to nature, to a full life in sympathy with the highest ideals of citizenship, enabling the individual to adjust sportingly with the world, study without shedding tears, love duty, and serve society with grace and cheer. It was a powerful educative force towards international peace.—A. P.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales will next month visit Durham to inspect the work done for the unemployed by local Councils of service.—B. O. W.

NO DEBTS, NO FINANCIAL WORRIES!

Ceylon Govt.'s 'Don'ts' For Their Staffs

COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

The Ceylon Government has issued a circular to all Government Departments calling upon the staffs of the Departments to sign a declaration to the following effect:—

That they are at the moment of the signing of the declaration not in debt of any kind; and that they will not, in the future, incur debts of any kind, either by running up traders' bills, signing promissory notes for themselves or on behalf of others or by any other transaction which would result in their becoming financially embarrassed.

It is stated that one reason for this campaign against indebtedness is that it has come to the notice of the authorities that the extent of indebtedness among certain classes of public servants is greater than was imagined.—United Press.

Buddha's Image Of Gold In Ceylon

IT IS WORTH ABOUT RS. 450,000 AND SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN INDIA

COLOMBO, Oct. 20.

An image of Lord Budha, made out of Indian gold, was among the several sacred Buddhist relics that were exposed to the gaze of the public at the Elaboda Vihara in Piyagala, last night.

The image which is in a standing posture and weighs 22 pounds is said to be worth about Rs. 450,000. It is said to have been brought to Ceylon from India several centuries back and about 700 years before the reign of King Kavantissa.—United Press.

ILLICIT LIQUOR SEIZED

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

An excise party with the help of the police carried out a large number of raids in various villages in Lucknow District and made eleven arrests. It is stated that large quantities of illicit liquor and several sets of manufacturing apparatus were seized.—A. P

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE THE GOAL

Political Sufferers' Conference Resolution

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The Political Sufferers' Conference concluded this evening after passing a number of resolutions, one of which declared the immediate objective of the nation to be complete national independence.

The conference expressed the view that the subscription for Congress membership should be reduced to two annas, but a resolution seeking the abolition of the clause restricting the right of voting to habitual Khadi wearers was lost by a narrow majority.

The Conference formed a political sufferers' bureau, and appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and carry on the work.—A. P.

FAREWELL TO SIR M. HAILEY

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

Members of the Committee formed sometime back to make fitting arrangements to bid farewell to the outgoing Governor Sir M. Hailey and accord a reception to Sir Harry Haig, the incoming Governor, assembled at the residence of Mr. A. Monro, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow.

Estimates for the decoration of the city on the occasion were prepared and other arrangements discussed and donations aggregating over Rs. 1,000 were announced.—A. P.

Women Magistrates For Female Offenders

LUCKNOW, Oct 20.

Probably for the first time in the history of this Province a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting exclusively of members of the fair sex will be inaugurated here on the 22nd to deal particularly with female juvenile offenders as an experimental measure.

The Bench will have, in the first instance, three Magistrates, who will be invested with second class powers.—A. P.

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DEFINITION OF SWARAJ

Transfer Of Power To Producing Masses

The following resolutions were passed by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Socialist Conference on Saturday:—

I. This Conference declares that the Congress goal of Complete Independence must mean the establishment of an Independent State in which power is transferred to the producing masses and that such an objective involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism.

II. This Conference is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what "Swaraj" as conceived by the Congress, will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understandable by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions. The Congress therefore declares that the future constitution of the Indian State shall be based on the following fundamental principles:—

1. Transfer of all power to the producing masses.
2. Development of the economic life of the country to be planned and controlled by the State.
3. Socialisation of the key and principal industries that is, steel, cotton, jute, railways, shipping, mines, banks and public utilities.
4. State monopoly of foreign trade.
5. Organisation of Co-operatives for production, distribution and credit in the socialised section of economic life.
6. Elimination of Princes and landlords and all other classes of exploiters without compensation.
7. Re-distribution of land to peasants.
8. Liquidation of debts owing by peasants and workers.

DUTY OF STATE

9. The State shall provide.
   (I) Work to every able bodied adult.
   (II) Social Insurance against unemployment, old age, sickness, accident, maternity, etc.
10. "To everyone according to his needs" to be the ultimate basis of distribution of economic goods.
11. There shall be adult franchise which shall be on a functional basis.
12. The State shall neither support nor discriminate between religions nor recognise any distinction based on caste or community.
13. The State shall not discriminate between the sexes.

III. The Conference is also of opinion that the daily struggles of the workers, peasants and other exploited masses for their immediate economy and political demands are an integral part of struggle for Independence. The Conference resolves that the workers and peasants included those of the Indian States and other exploited classes should be organised for the immediate realisation of the following among other demands and for the creation of a powerful mass movement for the achievement of Independence.

1. Freedom of speech and of the press.
2. Freedom of association and combination.
3. Repeal of anti-national and anti-labour laws.
4. Release of all political prisoners and prisoners detained without trial and withdrawal of all orders of externment, internment or restraint on political grounds.
5. Re-instatement of all farmers and peasants deprived of their lands owing to their participation in the movement for National Independence.
6. Free and compulsory primary education and the liquidation of adult illiteracy
7. Drastic reduction, by atleast 50 per cent., in the military expenditure of the Government of India.
8. Municipalisation of public utilities.
9. Control of usury direct or indirect.
10. A steeply graduated tax on all income, including incomes from agricultural sources above a fixed minimum.
11. Graduated death-duties.
12. Liquidation of debts owed by peasants and workers.
13. Freedom of labour from surfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

14. The right to form unions to strike and to picket.
15. Compulsory recognition by employers of workers' unions.
16. A living wage, forty hours week and healthy quarters and conditions of work.
17. Equal wages for equal work.
18. Weekly payments of wages wherever demanded.
19. Insurance against unemployment, sickness, accident, old age, etc.
20. One month's leave every year with full pay to all workers and two months' leave with pay to women workers during maternity.
21. Prohibition against employment of children of school going age in factories and of women and children in underground mining and hazardous occupation.
22. Elimination of landlordism in Zamindari and Talukdari areas.
23. Abolition of all feudal and semi-feudal levies on the peasantry.
24. Encouragement of co-operative farming.
25. Introduction of scientific agriculture at State cost.
26. Liquidation of arrears of rent.
27. Establishment of land mortgage banks to grant cheap credit to the peasants.
28. Complete exemption from rent and taxes of all peasants with uneconomic holdings.
29. Reduction of rent and land revenue by at least 50 per cent.
30. Freedom from attachment in execution of rent or money decrease of home state, agricultural resources and that portion of peasants holding which is just sufficient to maintain an average peasants family.

WORLD WAR BRITAIN & INDIA.

IV. Those conference considers that in view of the international situation and the danger of the sudden outbreak of a war in which the British Empire may be involved, it is necessary for the Congress to declare its opposition to the participation by India in any war in which the British Government may be involved and to undertake forthwith the preparation of the entire Indian nation to resist actively the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources for the purposes of such a war and to utilise such a crisis for securing Swaraj.

V. Inasmuch as the Indian States constitute a principal political and military support to British Imperialism and a source of feudal backwardness and reaction, this Conference declares that the abolition of the rule of Indian Princes can alone assure complete Independence for the whole of India and invites the people of the Indian States to fight side by side with the people of British India in the struggle for Independence.

VI. This Conference is of opinion that no member of a Congress Socialist Party should become a office bearer in any Congress organisation except where the Party is in majority or where the organisation concerned has resolved to carry out the Party's immediate programme of work as indicated in the draft programme of the A. I. C. S. P. and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Socialist Party gives previous permission to accept office and calls upon those Congress Socialists who are office bearers in any Congress organisation except such as those indicated above to resign their office.

"COMMUNALIST MOVE."

VII. This Conference condemns the formation of the so-called "National Party" on the issue of the Communal Award as a communalist and anti-national move which has started a futile controvehsy over an issue which is of no importance to the masses and which has distracted attention from the real task of their emancipation from exploitation.

This Conference is of opinion that all attempts made so far to solve the communal problem including those made by the Congress and the position taken up by the Congress Working Committee on this question have been on wholly false basis of recognition of rights belonging to religious groups and is therefore of opinion that the problem can effectively be liquidated only by the struggle for the economic emancipation of the masses.

VIII. This Conference is of opinion that the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress at Bombay and later at Benares concerning and confiscation of property were uncalled for and misleading.

This Conference claims that participation in class war and advocacy of expropriation of property are not inconsistent in any way with the Congress creed.

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SIR MIRZA 'PESSIMISTIC' ABOUT SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

'States Must Have Voice To Decide Subsidies And Retrocession Of Territory'

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Oct 19.

Addressing the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly, on the occasion of the Dassera Session which commenced to-way at Jaganmohan Palace, Sir Mirza Ismail the Dewan referred to the All-India Federation and Joint Select Committee report and expressed his anxiety for the early publication of he report.

"The Imperial Legislature will be largely concerned, in future even more than in the past, with the economic questions affecting the entire country. It will exercise a potent influence in the settlement of these questions under the New Reforms. At present the States have no voice even in regard to matters which affect them as deeply as they do British India. Take for instance the silk industry. The Government of India recently passed a measure to afford some protection to the industry against foreign competition. Was our voice heard in the Legislative Chambers which disposed of this question? The same story can be told with regard to the iron and steel duties Act 1934. Surely the States cannot any longer to accept a position in which they are so completely ignored.

Sir Mirza proceeding said:

"It is therefore not without anxiety that we are waiting for the publication of the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. It seems hardly likely that the report will suggest any radical departure from the recommendations of the White Paper. The Committee will in all probability endorse those proposals in all essentials. If an All-India Federation is to be a distant goal as seems not unlikely from the present trend of events, some interim arrangement should be devised for giving States an effective voice in the settlement of all those questions economic and financial, in which they are as much interested as British India. Nor need there be any further delay in settlement of such questions as subsidies and retrocession of territory.

A HOPE

"Let us hope," Sir Mirza Ismail added "that this aspect of the Indian problem will receive due attention at the hands of the Parliamentary Committee." Sir Mirza appealed to the members of the Assembly to co-operate to their utmost in measures which the Government were endeavouring to take, to make Mysore a much happier country, and to enable it to play its part in the Great Empire of which it is a member.

The Dewan gave a short account of the activities of the various departments of the State and showed, how Government put before themselves the improvement of health of the citizen improvement of conditions of his life, the raising of his standard of living, the increase of his civic onus, the making of the State self contained and improvement of its export trade as their contribution to the struggle for existence.

I live in hope, Sir Mirza said, that the time will come, when that struggle will cease to be a nationalistic struggle, and when Nations of the World will once again co-operate in the efforts to promote World trade, and to act together for common good.

There seems little hope of World action on these lines at present, but that fact itself makes it more necessary, for us all to pull together in the State of Mysore and to do everything that is possible to make it a worthy unit of federation of the future.

At the very outset of his address, Sir Mirza referred in feeling terms to the great loss sustained by His Highness the Maharaja and the State by the death of His Highness' Revered mother, Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana.

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Socialists Out To Convert Congress

NO SWING TO THE RIGHT

Purshottam Trikamdas Criticises C. P. Board Policy

In the course of his address to the All-India Socialist Conference held on Sunday, Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

It gives me the greatest pleasure to welcome you all on behalf of the Reception Committee to this historic city on this historic occasion. Apart from the part played by Bombay in the recent national struggle, you all know that it was in Bombay that the first Congress met half a century ago. The Congress during those years has undergone such a change in its objectives and complexion that apart from the continuity maintained by the name, it would be difficult to identify the first Congress with what it has grown to be. During those years it has undergone changes in objectives, methods, composition and leadership.

The body which puts its objective the attainment of Independence is miles apart and ahead, and yet who can dogmatise if the process of evolution was or was not both necessary and natural.

CRISIS IS STRENGTH.

During its evolution the Congress has passed through many a crisis particularly when younger or bolder spirits were trying to drag it at a pace which was too fast for the then leadership, and although the step forward was sometimes delayed by the older hands it was never prevented. Out of every crisis of this nature the Congress has come out a stronger and healthier and a more broad-based organization than before.

The Congress is going through one of these crisis to-day. It is this fact which makes our meeting historic. We represent to-day the elements, who, having fought for nearly three years, and having realised the limitations both ideological and organisational inside that great body are asking for a clearer understanding of the nature of the national struggle so that we may not allow the weaknesses, which were revealed during the last four years, to continue to hamper our march forward. Mistakes are made even by the wisest and the most foresighted, but it is wisdom also to admit and to profit by those errors. The ostrich-like policy of shutting your eyes and pretending that all is well has never done any good to anybody

ANALYSIS OF SITUATION.

As a result of two struggles we realised that our failure to achieve Independence was due not to any lack of effort on the part of those who joined the struggle, nor to the feeling of tiredness on the part of these workers as the Congress leaders would fain have us believe. The brave peasants of Karnataka and other provinces gave up their all. Thousands of young men and women responded to putting up a resistance the like of which might not have been dreamed of even in 1921, and yet we failed. The reason of the failure, in my humble opinion, is to be sought in the limited nature of appeal which the Congress made. The appeal was mainly sentimental in so far as it ascribed all our ills to the presence of foreign domination. That foreign domination is responsible for our grinding poverty, our appalling illiteracy and our lack of initiative, to that feeling which Mr Montague described as "pathetic contentment," not even our worst critics can deny. But to suggest that the elimination of that domination would end our ills and restore to us "Ramraj" is a gross misreading of the situation, for foreign domination might go, yet the grinding poverty must remain if the transfer of power is to result in mere political democracy.

NEED FOR WIDER APPEAL.

Any appeal that we make must inevitably react mainly on those who are likely to benefit as a result of the transfer of power which it is likely to bring about. The appeal of the Congress during the last four years was of such a nature that the classes to be immediately benefited thereby would be the landholding and the higher middle class. The response, however, was much wider for the lower middle classes and to a certain extent the peasants and the workers responded to it mainly led by their sentiment against foreign domination, and I make bold to say that this sentimental appeal evoked the maximum response we can ever hope to get out of it. The realization of this was brought home to us as a result of the last two struggles, and with it also came the realization that unless our appeal is wider, more broadbased, and directly addressed to the masses in a manner which would convince them that the end of foreign domination would mean an immediate and direct benefit to them and not to a few alone, we could hardly hope to rally sufficient strength whereby the ending of foreign domination would become a possibility.

It is this realization that has brought about the organization of Socialist opinion within the Congress and is mainly responsible for our meeting here to-day. To those who still hug the belief in sentimental appeals as a result of their inability and failure to diagnose the nature of our weakness, the Socialists appear to be splitting the Congress. They try to make capital out of this argument and attempt to prejudice the uninformed sections of the Congress against the Socialists. They appeal to us sometimes in plaintive terms to preserve national solidarity.

A dispassionate analysis of what they mean by "national solidarity" will reveal that it means that no appeal of ours should alienate any single class of our countrymen. If it were possible to devise an appeal, which commends itself to all classes of the Indian nation, the Socialists would justly stand condemned if they came in the way. But is it possible to devise such an appeal? We think not. The plea of national solidarity thus boils down to not doing anything which offends against the prejudices of these classes. The Socialists feel convinced that by reason of the inevitable and inherent contradiction and conflict between the interests of the landholding and the capitalist classes on the one hand and the masses on the other, no single appeal which can satisfy both the possessing few and the exploited many, is possible and the Socialists are therefore, rightly asking the Congress to choose between few and the many. The Socialists feel that national solidarity cannot be achieved by solidly ignoring the interests of the masses The Socialists feel that if we are to achieve our freedom from foreign domination it can only be through the organised and conscious efforts of the many and not the few who loom large in our eyes. It is therefore that the plea of "naational solidarity" as urged appears to us specious, a plea based on promises and assumptions which are faulty if not utterly wrong. We are, therefore, confident that the path we have chosen, although it is calculated to offend certain numerically insignificant classes, is the path which leads us to the better understanding of the problem, the path which, if followed will make the Congress really and truly an organization of the nation.

MASS ORGANISATION FIRST

This is the policy which we are going to place before the nation and the Congress. In doing so we are very far from splitting the Congress. We want the Congress to become truly representative of the masses. As against this is put the Parliamentary policy. While making it clear that speaking personally I am not opposed to the utilization of legislatures, I feel that such activity should be subsidiary to mass organization in the country. Legislatures may be utilised as platforms of propaganda for the furtherance of our activity outside and must be based on programme which is Socialist in outlook and action. The present Parliamentary programme is far removed from this. It is meant to provide a platform to those elements who had hardly ever had a strong faith in the method of direct action. Both the programme and the personnel of the Board are of such a nature that the acceptance of the Parliamentary policy based on the present programme will mean the handing over the Congress to the forces of reaction. We shall, I have no doubt, strive every nerve to prevent such a catastrophe.

POWER TO MASSES.

If the present Parliamentary programme is accepted the Congress will be turning its back on the goal of Independence. The Parliamentary Board hopes to achieve Independence as a result of the Constituent Assembly which they hope to force the British Government to concede. We used to imagine the Liberals alone capable of indulging in such hopes, but we find that under high sounding phrases it is the Liberal policy which is attmpted to be introduced in the Congress. Independence can never come as a result of a gift or a compromise, and if it does, it will be of a variety of the Greek gift to the Trojans. Independence will only be won by our determination and our strength. This Independence, for which we want to fight, must be real Independence for the masses. This kind of Independence cannot be achieved as a result of compromise with Britain, because Britain is the bulwark of Capitalism and Imperialism. Independence which will result in the transfer of power to the masses must mean, if we are to be honest, complete severance of British connection.

Some of these friends in the Congress are also trying to prejudice the rank and file against us by suggesting that those who Congress are also trying to prepriation must be very dangerous, if not depraved people. The Working Committee at one stage went as far as to suggest that class war and expropriation were tenets which offended against the Congress creed of non-violence. I should be forgiven if I repeat what we have said before in reply to these criticisms. We are not creating class war. Class war is inherent in Capitalist society in as much as its structure is based on power being concentrated in the hands of a few who exploit the many. The expression class war is the description of this state of affairs.

CAPTURE THE CONGRESS

We are also met by criticism from another quarter which says that if we are convinced that the Congress is an organization with a distinct middle class outlook, why do we want to make the futile effort to remain within it, to convert it to our view. My answer very briefly is that these friends confuse the organization with its present leadership and outlook. Although the Congress might have a middle class leadership, the rank and file are largely drawn from the masses. We feel that it is possible by right efforts to convert this rank and file and make them adopt an outlook which is a mass outlook. We also feel that with a change of outlook it is possible to draw into the organization larger and larger number of consciously organised masses and thus convert the Congress into an organization whose composition as well as outlook will be from and of the masses. I might also draw the attention of these friends to the fact that the Congress has changed in composition and outlook from time to time and that there is nothing in its constitution or creed which prevents a further change.

There is another oft-repeated misconception which I want to clear. The work of the Congress Socialist Party will not be confined solely to the conversion of the Congress. The other task is the organization of the workers and peasants.

This important task will absorb our energies whether we, on the basis of the programme of the party, succeed in converting the Congress or not. The conversion of the Congress according to us will make that task perhaps easier in as much as the services of thousands of Congress workers all over the country would be available to shoulder this responsibility. The energies of thousands who are occupied in the attempts of relieving the grinding poverty of the masses by the well-meaning yet futile method of adding a rupee to their annual income, will be concentrated on the task of bringing home to the masses the root cause of their poverty, for then alone the masses can and will make a conscious effort to end this evil The efforts of thousands which are concentrated on relieving pain by anaesthetics will be directed towards the probing into the causes of that pain and thus making it possible to remove it altogether.

This is the two-fold nature of our task.

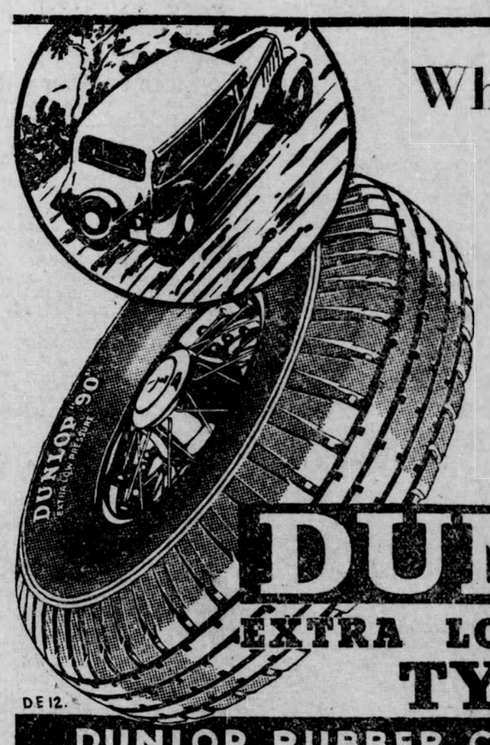
GANDHIJI'S NEW PLAN.

The methods of approach to these tasks will have to be carefully and clearly chalked out and perhaps will vary from province to province and district to district, but the approach will be on the basis of a clearly defined goal. It will be one of our tasks to consider this question in detail at this Conference hence I do not want to detain you at this stage with my suggestions.

Whatever else may be said against us, I feel certain that no one will accuse us of not speaking out our minds even at the risk of unpopularity. In this connection we might mention that after the recent Congress elections, although every body was unanimous regarding the unworkability of what is known as the khaddar clause, as soon as Gandhiji suggested its tightening, with the exception of Socialists, the rest took a very quick somersault and applauded Gandhiji's suggestion. We are glad, however, that with his characteristic honesty Gandhiji realised the worthlessness of this support and has dropped it from the draft constitution which he wants to present to the Congress. The Socialists can afford to be fearlessly outspoken because we have learnt to give our adherence to principles and not to personalities however eminent they may be.

Our task would have been easier and your comfort greater if the Reception Committee of the Congress had not petulently refused to give us the use of the Subjects Committee Pandal when they really did not want to use it themselves.

INQUILAB ZINDABAD.



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A fine complexion is beauty everyone can have. It's just a matter of proper care—and experts advise that the most important thing of all is to keep the skin really *clean*, not just on the surface, but deep down in the pores, too.

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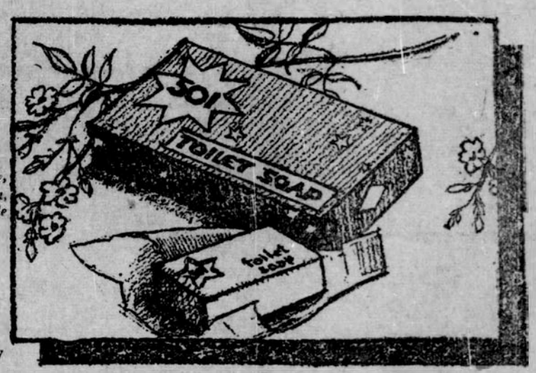
"501" Toilet Soap is made from natural vegetable oils—very pure and mild, free from harsh chemicals and delicately scented with Jasmine. For so pure a soap, "501" is remarkably low in price.

Entirely free from animal fat



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AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, October 19.

	Season To-date.	This week	Corresponding. Season 1933/34	This 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	3,130	421	4,652	732 bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American, (excluding linters)	920	133	1,380	243 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports ..	1,097	150	1,961	224 bales.
Of which to Japan	366	66	462	57 bales.
Of which to China	25	2	43	4 bales
Of which to Great Britain	153	23	319	31 bales.
Of which to Germany	142	11	396	51 bales.
Stock at New York	——	51	——	114 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	3,041	——	3,860 bales.
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,731	——	1,785 bales.
World's visible supply	——	8,390	——	9,598 bales.
Of which to American cotton	——	6,445	——	8,090 bales.
Forwarded to the world's mills (excluding linters..)	2,003	234	3,115	415 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	1,827	221	2,925	381 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

PIECEGOODS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 19.

FIECE-GOODS

	per lb. Rs. a.p.
Grey Unbleached.—	
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 6
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 3
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 3
Shirtings	0 9 9
Dhoties (up to 1|2" nakhi border)	0 10 3
Drills	0 8 9
T. Cloths	0 10 0
Domestics	0 10 9
Domestics	0 10 9
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached.—	per piece. Rs. a.p.
Longcloth	Not quoted.
Striped shirting	Not quoted.
Twills	Not quoted.
Dyed Goods.—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	6 9 0
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted.
Fancy Goods.—	
Susi, Grey Weft	Not quoted.
Susi Check	Not quoted.
Sholapur coating	.. 6 10 0
Sholapur coating	.. 5 8 0
Striped drills	Not quoted.
Kashmere cloth	Not quoted. per dozen. Rs. a.p.
Towels	5 6 0
Yarn.—	per lb. Rs. a.p.
4s Bump (nominal)	Not quoted.
6 1|2s All waste ..	0 4 3
8 1|2s	0 4 9
10 1|2s ..	0 5 3
12 1|2s	0 5 9
16s	0 6 9
20s	0 7 3
24s	0 7 9
32s	0 9 6
40s	0 11 6

SUGARCANE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under Sugarcane in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 3.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in the forecast relate to the Sugarcane Crop sown from January 1934 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1934.)

AREA

The total reported and estimated area under Sugarcane now stands as under: —

Bombay Presidency proper.

	Acres.
British Districts	69,000
Indian States	34,000
Total	103,000

27.3 and 23.2 per cent. above corresponding area last year and decennial average same date respectively. Increas in area due partly receipt of information from Gujarat States not reported last year and partly extension of sugarcane cultivation on Deccan Canals by Sugar factories.

SEASON

Gujarat crop progressing well except places Panch Mahals where somewhat affected by leaf-lice owing continuous cloudy weather but now improving. In Deccan, crop generally doing well except places Canal areas where growth slightly checked due long break in rain. Karnatak crop suffered due deficient September rains though irrigated crop in parts doing fairly well. In Konkan, crop grown Kanara district reported satisfactory. Taking Presidency Proper as whole, the crop in its present condition expected to yield between seventy-five per cent. of normal and full normal.

SESAMUM CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under Sesamum in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 9.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in the forecast relate to the Sesamum Crop sown from June 1934 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1934.)

AREA

The latest reports show the total area under early as well as late crop as under:—

Bombay Presidency proper.

	Acres.
British Districts	132,000
Indian States	373,000
Total	505,000

196.9 and 10.3 per cent. above corresponding area last year and decennial average same date respectively. Apparent increase in area on total due receipt of information from Gujarat States not reported last year although in British Districts area went down due decrease in area in Deccan and Karnatak owing deficient sowing rains.

SEASON

In Gujarat as stated last report crop in parts Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals Districts was damaged by hairy caterpillars early stage and also suffered due excessive rain during flowtring period. Elhewhere crop doing fairly well. Early sown crop nearly ready for harvest. Crop in Deccan reported progressing well, early sown being ready for harvest except Nasik where it suffered for want timely rain. In Karnatak sesamum suffered much due deficiency September rain which may lessen outturn. Crop in Konkan reported doing well.

GROUNDNUTS CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1934-35:—

On an average of the five years ending 1932-33 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 23.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of Inddia.

The figures in the forecast relate to the Groundnut Crop sown in June-July 1934.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1934.)

AREA

The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as under:—

Bombay Presidency proper.

	Acres.
British Districts	874,000
Indian States	630,000
Total	1,504,000

31.4 and 114.5 per cent. above corresponding area last year and spectively. Increase in total area decennial average same date reonly apparent due receipt of information from Gujarat States not reported last year, although in British Districts area decreased in Deccan and Karnatak due deficient sowing rains.

SEASON

Gujarat crop generally doing well and in pod formation stage. In Deccan Khandesh crop in heavy soils tured yellow due heavy August-September rains, but now improving under favourable break; elsewhere Division crop affected by long drought except Satara District where reported satisfactory. Karnatak crop badly suffering from deficient rains and may result reduced outturn. Condition of crop in Indian States almost same as in adjoining British Districts.

EASIER TONE IN LONDON RUBBER

Replacement Demand Next Year

London, Oct. 3.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report dealing with Rubber situation:—

An easier tone developed in the Rubber Market on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday of last week. Prices were slightly steadier on Friday but easier again on Saturday. The tendency on Monday was towards a further decline and on Tuesday prices dropped sharply, afterwards recovering part of the loss. This morning the Market opened steadier, prices showing a recovery of 1/8d. per lb. from the lowest touched yesterday, but further liquidation came out and at the time of writing the tone is again easier. The highest price for Spot Rubber during the period under review was 7 3/8d. per lb. done on Wednesday and again on Friday while the lowest was per lb. done to-day. On the week prices show a decline of 1/2d. to 9/16d. per lb.

DECLINE IN PRICES.

The decline here this week has been brought about by weakness on Wall Street and in the American Commodity Markets. President Roosevelt's broadcast speech on Sunday was considered disappointing by American financial interests. This resulted in a heavy shake-out in the Stock Market on Wall Street and considerable liquidation in the various Commodity Markets.

According to the report on Wall Street appearing in "The Times" this morning:—

"Mature consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's address encouraged more optimistic interpretations, with a highly constructive view being taken of the apparent inclination of both the labour leaders and the employers to co-operate with the President in his plea for industrial peace."

Although the turnover was small Wall Street showed a substantial recovery in prices yesterday and Rubber on the Commodity Exchange in New York also recovered fully half of what it had lost on Monday. As mentioned above this incuenced a better opening here, but further local liquidation has since depressed the price. A better enquiry from the trade is reported at the present lower levels and there was some buying yesterday on behalf of American manufacturers.

MOTOR PRODUCTION.

Detailed figures of American production of motor vehicles (U. S. A. and Canada combined) have come to hand by mail and show a total production for the month of July of 277,689 vehicles, which compares with 321,956 vehicles in June 1934 and 239,628 vehicles in July 1933. The total production for the first seven months of the year amounts to 2,092,490. One has to go back to 1930 to find a total reaching this figure. As we think it may be of some interest we give below a table showing production for the first seven months of the year from 1929 (the peak year) up to 1934:—

	Passenger Cars.	Trucks	Total
1929	3,377,091	556,756	3,933 847
1930	2 201,334	375,540	2 576,924
1931	1,555,646	301 524	1,857,170
1932	866,203	164 047	1,030,250
1933	1,083,474	202 458	1,285,032
1934	1,712,496	379,964	2,092,460

The figures for the current year are still not much more than half those of the record year in 1929. The 1929 cars must by now be obsolete to a large extent and there would seem to be good prospects for a replacement demand next year, the more so as models have changed so radically in the meantime not only as regards engine and tranmission but also in body design. American manufacturers appear to have been at pains recently to make the new models look as different possible from those of a couple of years ago.

The figure of gross shipments from Malaya for the month of September has come to hand by cable. The details of imports are not yet available so that we are unable to calculate the nett shipments of Malayan produce. Gross shipments amounted to 61,051 tons which is on the heavy side. No doubt this includes Rubber shipped away from the controlled areas in view of the warning against hoarding issued by the Rubber Controller on 23rd August and quoted in full in our Weekly Report of 29th August.

SHIPMENTS.

Figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of August have come to hand and show shipments of 14,471 tons Estate Rubber (July 13,381 tons) and 11,077 tons Native Rubber, dry equivalent, (14,410 tons). Total shipments thus amount to 25,548 tons for August against 27,791 tons for July. This is slightly below the permissible quota for August which amounts to 26,550 tons. Total shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of June, July and August, that is since the introduction of control, amount to 79,913 tons against a permissible quota of 85,550 tons.

Ceylon shipments for September are cabled as 6,632 tons Own Rubber and 247 tons Imported Rubber, total 6,879 tons. Ceylon has this month made up ipart of the shortage of shipments in previous months as her quota for September was only 5,950 tons. Total shipments (Own Rubber) from June to September are 19,399 tons against a quota for the four months of 25,100 tons.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 14 3/8 cents, buyers (flat parity 7d. at exchange 4.93), showing a decline of 7/8 cent. on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—October 14.46 ('last week' 15.34), December 14.70 (15.54), January 14.80 (15.67), March 15.09 (15.93), May 15.35 (16.16), July 15.58 (16.36), and September 15.82 (not quoted last week).

We give below a record of business done between 3.45 p.m. yesterday and 3.45 p.m. to-day with prices current at 345 p.m. to-day.

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 29th September, 1934.

London—Landed 2,784 tons; Delivered 678 tons; Stock 56,030 tons.

Liverpool—Landed 427 tons; Delivered 1,978 tons; Stock 57,477 tons.

Total Landed 3,211 tons; Delivered 2,656 tons; Stock 113,507 tons.

Week ended 30th September, 1933.

London—Landed 946 tons; Delivered 1,064 tons; Stock 39,174 tons.

Liverpool—Landed 20 tons; Delivered 481 tons; Stock 56 164 tons

Total Landed 966 tons: Delivered 1,545 tons; Stock 95,338 tons.

Dabhoi.—The Working Committee of Dabhoi Taluka Prajamandal meets on October 22, to hold a session of the Taluka Prajamandal.—United Press.

Woven against the romantic background of rural India, mingled with a thousand strands of age-old lore and colourful incidents here is a romance of modern India. The love story of a boy and girl of TO-DAY! Romance has been woven into old India how does it fill its exacting role under modern conditions? See this thrilling, gripping, romance of the India of to-day!

The Brightest Stars of the Screen

will thrill you in this

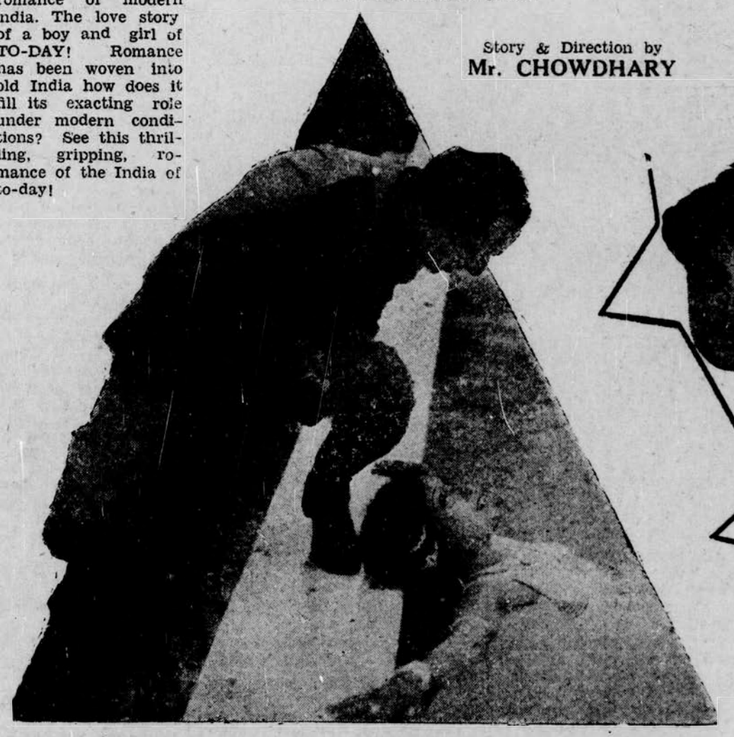
SUPER PRODUCTION

Starring:—

* JAL MERCHANT
* SHANTA KUMARI
* ERMALINE (Sudhabala)
* GHULAM MOHAMAD
* MOHAMAD HADI

and a strong supporting cast.

Story & Direction by Mr. CHOWDHARY



Music by S. P. RANE

* Jal Merchant and Ermaline (Sudhabala)

"TO-DAY"

(AJ KAL or SUNEHRI LAHER)

Presented by S. P. KAURA

A GOLD MOHOR SUPER-PICTURE.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	82 0 0
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 10 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord. Stock	106 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 12 9
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A Stock	18 15 0
Calcutta Electric Supp. Copn. Ord.	3 2 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 8 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk.	35 10 0
Genl. & Colm. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	67 0 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 6 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 14 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	54 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordinary	2 0 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	105 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram & S Ord.	1 17 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L R'y 4½ p.c. Deb.	91 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	111 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	111 0 0

Election Propaganda At Nasik

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 19.

A vigorous election propaganda is being carried by the Nasik D. C. C. throughout the district.

Mr. G. H. Deshpande has visited all the important centres in the district. He visited Lasalgaon and Vinchur yesterday and will pay a visit to Pimplegaon tomorrow.

Workers and office-bearers of the Taluka Congress Committees are working with great enthusiasm. A meeting of the working committee of the Malegaon T.C.C was held and a committee consisting of several influential citizens was appointed to work in different wards.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

TRAVANCORE GIRL GUIDE RALLY

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 20.

"As you know I have ever taken and shall continue to take the most lively interest in your (Girl Guide) movement and make it efficient instrument for the achievement of sound ideals of personal and corporate life and service," said the First Princess, Chief Guide, replying to felicitations offered her at the Guide rally this evening held in honour of her birthday on which day, however, the Princess was at Calcutta.

The Princess thanked the guides for the birthday greetings sent to Calcutta, and repeated in person by Girl Guides and Blue Birds.—A.P.

Loss To Gujrati Journalism

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mohammad Ali, a brilliant Gujrati writer and Editor of the "Beghadi Monj", a popular Gujerati Weekly. The deceased was suffering from Pthisis for nearly six months and at the time of his death was only thirty years old.

It is also a tragic coincidence that two days after Mohammad Ali's death the proprietor of the paper Mr. "Shaida" lost his aged mother.

The "Beghadi Monj" is one of the prominent Gujerati Weeklies in Bombay and it had attained its present position owing to the joint efforts of "Shaida" and the late Mr. Mohammad Ali.

Sanatanist Marwari Yuwak Conference

(From A Correspondent).

LACHHMANAGARH Oct. 20.

A rousing reception was accorded to Spt. Kanhiala'l Podar the President-elect of the Sanatanist Marwari Yukak Conference by Seth Lachhiramji Churiwala at the Sikar Station.

Babu Harikrishnaji Jhajhari, the General Secretary and Param Pratap Tibdewa'a Secretary of the Reception Committee were in the procession which went round the city.

RAIN IN MADRAS AND MALABAR

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Oct. 21.

Associated with thunderstorms, there has been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Toungoo two inches; Diamond Island one; Jagdalpur half; Cochin two; Coonoor and Kodaikanal one and a half and Palamcottah three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will occur locally in South Madras and at a few stations in Burma.—A.P.

Saraswat Social Union Jubilee

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA Oct. 20.

The Saraswat Social Union, Poona, completed its 25th year on the 17th instant, on which date was commemorated the Silver Jubilee Anniversary of the union under the presidentship of Mr. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., at the Saraswat Social Union Club.

After the annual report of the Union was read, Mrs. Rajadhyaksha distributed the prizes. Mr. Rajadhyaksha in his address congratulated the Union on its splendid work, a standing monument of whose spirit is the Sarawat Brahmins' Colony.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 20.th.

Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Karania, Baird, Durban.
Durenda, Parker, London.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 21st.

British Captain, Thomas, Abadan.
Mirzapore, Roach, London.
Nizam, McLure, Karachi

Oct. 22nd.

City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste.

LOADING.
Oct. 20th.

Steamer City of Perth for New York.
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanjia: —The B I S N Coy.'s mail steamer Karanja, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 190 saloon and 394 deck passengers.

S S Vasna.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Durenda:—The M M Coy's steamer Durenda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Captain:—The A P O Coy.'s steamer British Captain sailed yesterday for Abadan with ballast.

S S Mirzapore.—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, sailed yesterday for London, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Nizam:—The T M Coy's steamer Nizam, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 20.

1 City of Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 23-10 K Nixon and Co.
3 Ockenfels 4679 Karachi, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Lisbon Maru 4308 Karachi 26|10 N Y Kaisha.
7 Argun Maru, 4040, Japan, 22-10, O. S. Kaisha.
9 Elysia 4211. Liverpool 20-10, Grahams Tdg Co.
11 Mirzapore, 4135, Bhavnagar, 21-10, M. M. and Co.
12 Britannia 5281 To Stream 20-10 Graham Trading Co.
16 Naldera, 8238, London, 27-10, M. M. and Co.
17 British Gunner 4073, Abadan 20-10 Anglo-P. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, 3334, Karachi, 22-10, T. Morrison and Co.
3 Bankura 1896 Busrah 24-10 M M and Co.
10-11 Gamaria 3232 Karachi, 23-10 M M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

D|E Jalatarang 1464 Rangoon NF, Scindia S N Co.
F Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 20-10. M. M and Co.
H Indira 278, M'Coast 22-10 Malabar S Co.
P Sophie Marie 677 M'Coast 23-10 Merchant S N Co.
Q Akbar, 2479, Mauritius, N F T M and Co

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathard 25|10, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 1|11. P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 6-11, M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
California 24-10, G T Co.
Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
C|o Paris 22|10 K N Co.
Clan Macbride, 29-10, J F Co
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Tiradentes, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, 22-10 L Edwards Ltd.
Rabenfels, 2-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE
Tergeitea, 22-10 L T Co.
Conte Rosso, 24-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
C|o Hereford 26-10 F F Campbell Co.
C|o. Perth 23-10 F F Campbell Co.
President Johnson, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Monroe, 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
FROM KOBE.
Manju Maru 24-10 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 27-10, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11 O S Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Conte Verda 22/10 L T Co.
Comorin 2|11 P & O S N Co.
Clara Camur 24/10 L T Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co.
Balarat 13-11 P & O S N Co
Takliwa 3-11. M M and Co.
Kenya 17|11, M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
Fusijama, 22-10 L T Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Naldera 27-10 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 20-10, P & O S N Co.
Comorin 3-11 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co
Rajputana 17-11 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C|o. Perth NF, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britania, 29-10, G. T. Co.
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 22-10 L T Co.
Fusijama NF, L T Co.
FOR KOBE
Aryan Maru 23-10, O S Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 23/10 O S Kaisha.
FOR HONGKONG
Malaya, N. F. Volkart Bros.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 24/10 M M and Co.
Vasna 25/10 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalatarang NF, S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Akbar NF T M Co
FOR KARACHI
City of Bristo , 23-10, K. N. Co.
Ockenfels, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

Kalavati	19-10-34
Lisbon Maru	19-10-34

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 20

S S Naldera for London. 70 bales wool raw, Charles Lister & Co.; 26 bdls. Ind. condiments, F Nowroji; 134 bags g'nut kernal, K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles.—256 bags g'nut seeds, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Argun Maru for Osaka.—4 tons scrap aluminium waste, M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—700 bags g'nut oil cakes, A Oomerbhai.

S S Fusijama for Trieste.—2664 bags g'nut seeds, C Gianchand: 1333 bags g'nut, A Podar & Co: 1333 bags g'nut, Bhagwali Prasad & Co.; 6550 bags g'nut, Strauss & Co.

For Venice.—1400 bags castor seed, Strauss & Co.; 36 bales silk waste, Gorlo Ltd.; 1777 bags linseed, and 882 bags castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 3807 bags g'nut Ralli Bros.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg.—55 bales cotton fly, B Premjee & Co.; 1332 bags g'nut seed, C Gianchand.

For Bothenburg.—50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills; 75 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora.

For Riga.—34 bales hemp, B Premji & Co.

S S Conte Verde for Alexandretta.—68 bales cotton g. m. yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth.—27 bales cotton g. m. yarn, A H Diab.

For Constanza.—38 bales cotton g. m. yarn, A H Diab.

IMPORTS.
Bombay. Oct. 20.

S S Japan, Agents, Lionel Edward's Ltd., from Gothenburg.—

From Halsingberg.—30 bags glue.

From Lanoskrona.—30 cases oalen groates.

From Trollhallan.—103 cases petroleum stoves.

From Stockholm.—33 cases petroleum stoves.

From Gothenburg.—185 bdls. wood pulp; 1292 bdls. ceiling boards; 52 bales printing paper; 154 bales wrapping paper; 2221 bales paper; 29 bales boards; 355 cases steel hinges; 1064 cases nails; 60 pks. chlorate of potash 38 cases petroleum stoves; 59 casks wood tar.

From Viborg.—110 cases nails; 530 reels paper.

From Oslo.—300 bales dry sulphite pulp; 620 bales paper; 61 bales boards; 438 bales printing paper.; 1496 cases nails; 40 cases carbicle of calcium.

From Hamburg.—33 bundles hurricane lanterns; 32 cases tin wares; 84 drums bleaching powder; 34 cases native shawls; 20 cases hardware; 29 cases hooks; 50 cases brass buttons; 60 cases medicine; 100 cases school slates; 30 kegs nitrate of soda; 85 cases bolts and nuts; 40 cases iron nuts 86 bales paper; 23 cases enamel hollow wares; 45 cases wire nails.

From Antwerp.—200 brls. chlorate of potash; 856 bags fish bolts and nuts for rail; 500 bdls. steel sleepers; 400 bags marble slabs; 720 bags whiting; 59 bags chalk; 28 cases steel blocks; 9 cases machy.; 33 cases balalum; 25 cases e'ware tiles; 23 cases champagne; 110 cases bolts and nuts; 60 cases window glass; 30 brls. sodium anlath.

From Rotterdam.—12 bales writing paper; 10 bales paper; 70 bales straw boards; 66 cases electric lamps; 200 reels coir boards washers; 85 bags clips; 33 bags clip bolts; 25 bags starch.

From Gdynia.—25 pkgs. plywood 40 bdls. chair seats.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 20.

Silver:—Steady.

Spot	23-15|16
Forward	24

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 20.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 7|1.2|

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
Market unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Oct. 20.

T.T. London on:—

Berlin	12.27
Amsterdam	7.23-3|4
Brussels	21.18
Madrid	36.18
Milan	57.71
Berne	15.18-1|2
Paris	75.00
Prague	118.25
New York Closing Cross Rate	4.97-3|16

SEEDS
London, Oct. 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Oct|Nov. sellers £10-1-3

Linseed Calcutta Hull c.i.f. ton. Oct|Nov. sellers £11-5-0

Linseed Bombay Hull c.i.f ton: Oct|Nov. sellers 11-10-0

Rapeseed Toria Hull Continent, c.i.f. ton: Oct|Nov sellers £10-8-9

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: Oct Nov. sellers £10-3-9

Cottonseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton: No offers

LINSEED
London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Nov. sellers 18|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May|Aug. sellers 18|10-1|2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Oct. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 6-7|8.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Oct. 20.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels:—Oct|Nov. sellers 21|3

Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: Oct|Nov. sellers 22|3.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Oct|Nov. sellers 25|9.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 20.

SAKELLARIDIS:

October, 1934	7.96
November, 1934	7.99
December, 1934	8.01
January, 1935	8.04
March, 1935	8.09
May, 1935	8.13
July, 1935	8.16
F. G. F. Spot	8.29

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Oct. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 10-1|4.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 20.

December	12.28
January	12.32
March	12.36
May	12.42
July	12.45
Middling Spot	12.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 20.

December	12.30
January	12.34
March	12.40
Middling Spot	12.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 20.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool. Oct. 20.

	10-10 a.m Quotations.	To-day's Price.
October, 1934		6.66
November, 1934		6.66
December, 1934		6.64
January, 1935	6.62	6.62
February, 1935		6 60
March, 1935		6.58
April, 1935		6.56
May, 1935		6 54
June, 1935		6.52
July, 1935		6.51
August, 1935		6.46
September, 1935		6.41
October, 1935		6 36
Middling Spot		6.93

MODERATE DEMAND FOR SUGAR

Small Forward Business

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week. Spot demand was on a moderate scale and there had been good enquiry for sugar of coming steamers. Sellers had been indifferent as the steamers are expected to arrive with small quantities. Very small business is reported to have been transacted in Forward positions and the Importing Houses were not found in a mood to reduce the prices on account of uncertain rate of Java Exchange.

FOREIGN MARKETS

London Terminal Market was easy during the week with very little business doing. Prices for December shipment dropped and quoted at sh. 4/3 per cwt. Cuban prices also dropped and ruled at 2 cents per lb. As the refiners were temporarily supplied. the support was indifferent. It is reported that 'Nivas' has sold certain quantity of Java Sugar at F. 3.35 for Indian West Coast and it is believed that it may further reduce the price-limits if a buyer for big quantity is found.

ARRIVALS

S.S. Nizam arrived during the week with about 11,773 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Fusijama and S.S. Karanja are expected to arrive to-morrow with Java and African Sugar respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS

Offtake is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 65,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar: Ready Rs. 13/13/3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 4/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Nizam Rs. 4/0/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. India Rs. 3/15/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

S.S. Fusijama Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment September Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment October Rs. 3/14 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment November Rs. 3/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment December Rs. 3/11/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan|March Rs. 3/11/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

African Sugar: Ready Rs. 13/12/6 per cwt.

Britania Sugar: Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar: Ready Rs. 14/2 per cwt.

Tone: Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Rs.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 12th October 1934

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public deposits	7,32,89,000
Other deposits	74,96,22,000
Sundries	1,35,48,000
Total Rupees	94,54,59,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£885,100
Advances and investments in London	£1,516,200
Cash and balances of other Banks in London	£90,000
Percentage	29.14
Bank Rate	3 1|2 p.c.

Rs.

ASSETS.

Government securities	48,19,52,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	—
Loans	2,82,57,000
Cash credits	13,80,03,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,93,93,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	33,21,000
Dead stock	2,50,62,000
Sundries	45,50,000
Balances with other Banks	11,66,000
Total Rupees	70,17,04,000
Cash	24,37,55,000
Total Rupees	94,54,59,000

MEMORANDUM

Bombay, October 12.

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 88,23,000 increase.

Other deposits Rs. 76,99,000 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's investments Rs. 81,41,000 increase.

Loans Rs. 71,56,000 increase.

Cash credits Rs. 17,29,000 decrease.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 22,23,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 1,52,78,000 decrease.

Percentage 29.14.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

General Demand For Gold

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London, October 3:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £191,883,073 on the 26th ultimo as compared with £191,821,508 on the previous Wednesday.

Owing to the appreciation of the gold currencies in relation to sterling, the sterling price of gold advanced considerably during the week, the quotation yesterday and to-day, viz., 142s. 2-1|2d. establishing a new high record. There was a keen enquiry for the amounts offered in the open market, about £2,100,000 being absorbed by a general demand, which maintained prices at a considerable premium over the gold exchange parities.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of 1 sterling.
Sept. 27th	141s|4½d.	12|s0.22d.
Sept. 28th	141s 0½d.	12s|0.52d.
Sept. 29th	141s|1½d.	12s|0.47d.
Oct. 1st	141s|6d.	12s|0.09d.
Oct. 2nd	142s 2½d.	11s|11.37d.
Oct. 3rd	142s 2½d.	11s,11.37d.
Average	141s|6.92d.	12s.0.01d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 24th ultimo to mid-day on the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS

Germany	£18,170
France	3,028
Switzerland	27,100
U. S. A.	51,331
British South Africa	1,033,938
British India	162,.2.
Argentine Republic	11,880
Australia	54,940
New Zealand	51,165
Other Countries	25,964
	£1,469,753

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£5,700
France	110,.13
Belgium	43,900
Switzerland	237,161
Other Countries	2,330
	£406,057

SILVER

The market continued to show a firm tendency with a further advance in prices which, yesterday, reached 22.5|8d. for cash and 22.3 4d. for two months delivery. The weakness of sterling has been a factor but sellers have been reluctant, although some China selling was in evidence at the advance, which also attracted some profit-taking sales. The Indian Bazaars and speculators have been consistent buyers throughout the week.

The undertone is good but the market may continue to be influenced to some extent by movements of the exchanges.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 24th ultimo to mid-day on the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS

Soviet Union (Russia)	£51,088
France	15,883
Netherlands	10,638
Hongkong	78,233
British India	32,000
New Zealand	20,268
Peru	3,900
Other countries	10,469
	£222,509

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£19,675
Bombay via other Ports	40,493
Southern Rhodesia	4,953
Other countries	5,147
	£70,268

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Sept. 27th	22.3|8d.	22.7|16d
Sept. 28th	22.7|16d.	22.9|16d.
Sept. 29th	22.5|16d.	22.7|16d.
Oct. 1st	22.7|16d.	22.9|16d.
Oct. 2nd	22.5|8d.	22.3|4d.
Oct. 3rd	22.5|8d.	22.3|4d.
Average	22.460d.	22.583d.

IN NEW YORK

(per ounce .999 fine).

Sept. 26th	49.11|16 cents
Sept. 27th	49.15|16 cents
Sept. 28th	50.1|4 cents
Sept. 29th	50.1|8 cents
Oct. 1st	50.3|16 cents
Oct. 2nd	50.3|8 cents

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27 ultimo to the 3rd instant was 4.97.1 2 dollars and the lowest 4.90 dollars.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo consisted of about 52,700,000 ounces in sycee, 337,000,000 dollars and 31,900,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 56,400,000 ounces in sycee, 339,000,000 dollars and 32,000,000 ounces in bar silver on the 22nd ultimo.

Statistics for the month of September last are appended:—

Bar Silver per ounce std.

Cash delivery.

Highest price	22.7|16d.
Lowest price	21.5|8d.
Average	21.8875d.

Two months delivery.

Highest price	22.9|16d.
Lowest price	21.11|16d.
Average	21.9500d.

Bar Gold per ounce fine.

Highest price	141s 7d.
Lowest price	140s|3.1 2d.
Average	140s|10.04d.

Current Quotations Of Indian Mill-Made Piecegoods

THE MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Bombay, October 18.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a.p.
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH			
Ahm. Advance	2101	Ganga Utaran	5 14 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Ramona	11 0 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	.....	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	500000	.....	11 8 0
Mysore Spg.	845	.....	11 5 9
Sholapur Spg.	F4.00	.....	12 8 0
Swadesni	60001	Two Elephants & Engine	6 0 0
Tata Mills	4581	Darji	6 6 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING			
Kohinoor Mill	4	.....	4 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	13765	.....	4 8 0
Gold Mohur	57B	.....	10 1 3
Gold Mohur	57C	.....	10 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N775	Bird	10 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801	.....	10 0 0
Tata Mills	3255	Darji	3 12 0
BLEACHED MULL			
Khatau Makanji	000	Arjun Subhadra	7 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2048	.....	4 10 0
Kohinoor Mill	2054	.....	5 2 0
Kohinoor Mill	6020	.....	5 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	.....	4 14 0
Sholapur Spg.	128|9	.....	7 0 0
Tata Mills	46421	Darji	6 0 0
BLEACHED TWILL			
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	6 4 0
Khatau Makanji	166	Rambha	6 10 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	.....	11 0 0
BLEACHED DRILL			
Alexandra Mill	779	.....	8 9 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	.....	12 3 3
Swadesni	2042	Kamal	12 8 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	11 4 0
BLEACHED SHEETS			each. Rs. a.p.
New Gt. Eastern	N765	.....	2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES			(per pair) Rs. a.p.
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran	1 7 0
Khandesh	5011	.....	2 2 0
Kohinoor Mill	V.M.	.....	2 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	K.V.	.....	2 8 0
Khatau Makanji	.....	Ratna Chintamani	3 2 0
Khatau Makanji (Sari)	.....	Virangana Kamaladevi	2 0 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	.....	1 12 3
Sholapur Spg.	126|11	.....	3 4 0
Victoria Mill	2257	.....	1 4 9
Victoria Mill	CCCC	.....	1 6 9
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.			per piece. Rs. a.p.
Gold Mohur	3239	.....	6 2 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	.....	7 5 6
Swadeshi	763	Kamal	3 6 0
Swan Mills	1730M	.....	3 9 0
Tata Mills	3584	Darji	3 12 0
DYED DRILL			
Gold Mohur	1717	.....	4 5 0
SUSI CHECKS			
New Gt. Eastern	N840	.....	9 0 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 0 0
Sholapur Spg.	29|8	.....	2 4 0
Swan Mills	8.05	.....	1 15 6
Swan Mills	2002	.....	4 3 3
STRIPED DRILLS			
Gold Mohur	88520	.....	3 9 6
Hindustan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	5 2 0
Phoenix Mills	902	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Swan Mills	902	.....	2 9 0
Western India	902 1|2	Panchavati	2 6 0
STRIPED SUSIS			
Colaba Land	75.N	Modern	6 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	N797	.....	7 0 0
COATINGS			
Kohinoor Mills	314	.....	6 4 0
Kohinoor Mills	678	.....	6 4 0
Kohinoor Mills	698	.....	6 4 0
Mysore Spg.	112	.....	7 6 9
Mysore Spg.	114	.....	8 5 6
Mysore Spg.	22	.....	7 13 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685	.....	11 8 0
Satya Mill	BT47	(Plain Tasa)	5 2 6
Satya Mill	1933	(Dyed)	6 3 0
Satya Mill	16235	(Dobby)	6 5 3
Satya Mill	715	(Plain and Striped)	4 9 6
Satya Mill	389	(Plain and Striped)	5 11 3
Satya Mill	1389	(Plain and Striped)	5 11 3
Tata Mills	845	Darji	9 0 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR.			(per chadar) Rs. a.p.
Satya Mill	816	.....	1 8 3
Tata Mills	881	Darji	5 1 0
COTTON BLANKETS			(per blanket) Rs. a.p.
Century Spg.	826	Spade	0 13 6
Century Spg.	3204	Spade	0 11 0
Colaba Land	.....	.....	0 9 6
Jacob Sassoon	525	.....	0 9 3
Gold Mohur	2148	(Striped)	1 0 6
Gold Mohur	5091	(Check)	1 1 6
TOWELS.			(per dozen) Rs. a.p.
New Gt. Eastern	N698	.....	9 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N726	.....	2 8 0
Tata Mills	99F	Darji	14 4 0

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1934

Gandhiji On Ethics Of Sacrificial Spinning

Says, Peremptory Duty Of All To Ply The Wheel Half An Hour Daily For Harijan's Sake

MADRAS, October 19.

Mahatma Gandhi in an article in the current issue of "The Harijan" under caption "For Harijan's Sake", says:—

A correspondent asks:—

"Why do you insist on sacrificial spinning or self-spinning? Sacrificial spinning is spinning to give away. Self-spinning is to convert your own yarn into khadi for personal use. In either case, you take away something from the mouth of the poor spinner, whom you call the lowliest paid worker. In sacrificial spinning, you do serve the poor a little by assisting to lower the price of khadi. In the other, it is sheer snatching the bread from a poor spinner's mouth".

PLIGHT OF WEAVERS

This would be partly or wholly true, if spinning had become universal. But to-day there are some Harijans whose wage-earning capacity has been reduced by 50 per cent., because they, being weavers, have no hand-spun yarn to weave from. They are now trying to eke out a precarious living anyhow. These weavers would not be reduced to this sad condition, if there was sacrificial spinning going on in the country on any large scale. I have already stated in these columns how in Orissa, representatives of nearly ten thousand, weavers, who are almost (because unclassified) Harijans, were starving for want of work, which is the same thing as saying want of hand-spun yarn.

It is useless to say that they can weave mill spun yarn. These ten-thousand weavers were doing it. But, owing to Japanese competition, the demand for hand-woven mill-spun cloth has considerably decreased. It is possible for khadi weavers to find a local market for their khadi, not for hand-woven cloth of mill-spun yarn. Time was when there was an abundance of hand-spun yarn because there were hundreds, if not thousands, of sacrificial spinners, and there was a dearth of weavers. Now sacrificial spinning has gone out of vogue, and there is practically a plethora of weavers who would gladly weave hand-spun yarn. Therefore, for a long time to come and so long as there is demand for khadi on the market and until spinning has become so general as to supply the demand, both sacrificial and self-spinning have a definite place in national economy It means definite, tangible service of the poor and, among them, specially Harijans.

IN DARIDRANARAYAN'S SERVICE

Moreover, such spinning, seeing that it has to be done by intelligent, educated men and women, becomes allied to art and thus admits of great development. The marvellous improvements that have taken place in the wheel and its accessories, the hand gin and the carding bow, are all due to the interest that the educated middle-class men and women have taken in the movement. All the readers of Harijan do not know that the Secretary of the A.I.S.A., is an M.A., and the son of a distinguished and successful banker of Bombay, that its President is one of the ablest business men India has produced, that the controller of the Khadi organisation in Tamil Nad is an equally distinguished ex-lawyer, that the organisers in Bengal are an ab physician and an able chemist and in U.P. an ex-Principal of a national college. These are but a few names, out of many such I can give, who have dedicated themselves to the service of Daridranarayan through Khadi But for this band of devotees, the substantial progress that it has made would have been impossible, and the half crore rupees that have been distributed among, say, two hundred and fifty-thousand workers, not as doles but wages for honest labour, during the years that the spinning movement has been going on, would not have been distributed. In no other or better manner could such quick work have been done than through the wheel. It has brought the lowliest in living touch with some of the most cultured men and women in the country, it has brought a ray of light into dark hovels, it has put heart into sinking bodies, it has provided milk for thousands of milkless children, enabled villagers who would care to have automatic famine insurance, reduced idleness and reclaimed thousands from a beggar's life.

ONLY THE BEGINNING

And yet the work is only in its beginning stages. The workers are too few Those that are need more consecration and greater concentration. Many more hundreds can be absorbed by this national and humanitarian effort.

Therefore, it is wrong to say that sacrificial spinning or self-spinning is harmful to the wage-spinners. It is the peremptory duty of all who can to devote at least half an hour daily to spin for the sake of Harijans—the outcastes of India."—A.P.

LOWERING OF CONGRESS PRESTIGE

Leaders On Mahatma's Retirement

Views of the members of the Working Committee on the question of Gandhiji's retirement appear to be divided, although all are agreed that if Gandhiji were really to leave the Congress, it would mean disaster to the national movement.

Maulana Azad, who arrived on Friday expressed his opinion in the course of an interview to the United Press that he considered Gandhiji's retirement as nothing short of a disaster at this critical juncture of the national movement. While agreeing wholeheartedly with the amendments suggested by Gandhiji Maulana Azad differed from the conclusion to which, Gandhiji had arrived. And with a view to ensure the chance if Gandhiji's agreeing to reconsider his decision, Moulana Azad said, he proposed to move an amendment in the A.I.C.C. meeting, to the effect that at least all the A.I.C.C members should be habitual wearers of Khaddar.

Questioned by the United Press, Syed Mahomed said that Gandhiji's retirement from the Congress will mean lowering of its prestige, in the eyes of the mass. He added that the saving grace of it was that Ganddhiji although, out of Congress, will be of it and for it.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram opined that Gandhiji was the best judge of the situation. His statement was self-explanatory and did not admit of any two opinions.—United Press Congress Special.

"PEOPLE DEPLORE HIS EXIT"

Dr. Pattabi On Gandhiji's Proposed Retirement

MASULIPATAM. Oct. 20.

Will Mahatma Gandhi remain in the Congress, if his constitutional amendments are accepted?

"Certainly Not," declared Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, who returned yesterday from Wardha, in an interview to the "United Press.

"These amendments," said Dr. Pattabi, "form but one item out of the series of five amendments that he had long ago given notice of and of these, three he is not pressing, namely, the spinning franchise, habitual wear of Khaddar and the change of phraseology in the creed. These three relate to the Satyagraha aspect of his movement.

NO CHANGE IN ATTITUDE

"The constitutional ones are long overdue and are necessary whether the Congress plumps for Satyagraha or not. They are as much to be approved and acted up when Mahatma Gandhi is out as when he is in. The acceptance of these amendments is not going to make a change in the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi.

"But he is pressing them before the Congress. These he will press very likely before the regular session of the Subjects Committee, while the other three, he will deal with before an informal session of the Subjects Committee.

FACE VALUE TO GANDHI'S WORDS

He is anxious that his words should be taken at their face value. They admit of no discount of premium, nor of any bull and bear transactions.

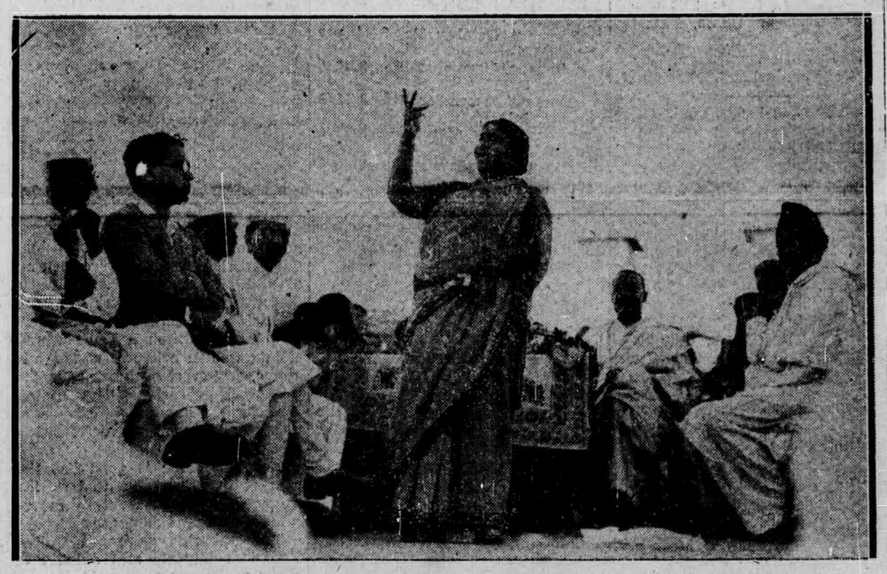
"Mahatma Gandhi means what he says and does what he means. When he says, he goes out of the Congress, he is gone but only to return when re-invited. Pandit Motilal had invited and Gandhiji returned. One of these days, he will return, but in the meantime, it is hope and faith that his absence from the Congress will help to soften the opposition to him for his weight, he feels is appreciably bearing down upon the Congress.

"The more, he suppresses himself, while being in the Congress, the more he is weighing upon the institution.

DEPLORE HIS EXIT.

"People deplore his exit. The case is just like the mother-in-law's whose presence is resented by the daughter-in-law while she is there, but who is greatly missed by her, when she is gone."—United Press.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan addressing the gathering at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition.



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu speaking at the opening ceremony of the Exhibition.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" OPENS KHADI EXHIBITION AND SWADESHI BAZAR

A general view of the crowd at the opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar on Saturday evening at Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

POET TAGORE IN MADRAS

Replies To Welcome From The Doorway Of His Compartment

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

A rousing reception was accorded to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on his arrival here this morning from Calcutta. A large gathering, including the Rajah of Bobbili, President and members of the Reception Committee was present on the Platform which was filled to overflowing. Owing to the huge crowds, the address of welcome could not be read, but was handed to the Poet who addressed the gathering standing on the doorway of his compartment, thanking them for the cordial reception.

The Poet who was profusely garlanded, walked through surging crowds to the waiting car outside and drove to Adyar amidst cheers. He is staying at Adyar during his sojourn in the city which will last till the end of month.—A.P.

A Tinneveliy message says that a house in a village near Sankaran koil caught fire by lightning. The inmates escaped but a bull was burnt to death.—A. P.

Civic Addresses Galore

TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT'S SPECIAL

A grand reception was accorded to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President-Elect of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress, at all suburban stations on the G.I.P. Railway, where the special train was made to halt for five minutes. The cordon of 'Kesaria Sari" volunteers on duty was of great help in checking the rush.

CIVIC ADDRESSES.

The President-Elect was welcomed by several thousands Congressmen at Kalyan, Thana, Ghatkopar, Dadar, Byculla and Victoria Terminus.

The municipalities of Kalyan and Ghatkopar presented to Babu Rajendra Prasad addresses of welcome, the former in the council hall, while the latter on the station platform, which was decorated for the function.

The Thana Municipality also welcomed the President-Elect at the station. Including the several Congress Committees of the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts, over a dozen institutions came at Kalyan and Ghatkopar and over two dozens at Thana garlanded the President-Elect. The number of garlands offered to Rajen Babu swelled into a big heap.

PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was accompanied by his wife Shrimati Rajhansi, his sister Shrimati Bhagwati Devi, his son Dhanjaya Prasad, several other members of his family and a number of prominent delegates from Bihar.

When the Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) steamed into the Kalyan station at about 6-45 a.m., the President-Elect was welcomed by Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Motichand Kapadia, S. K. Patil and a party of members of the Reception Committee, who had gone there specially for the purpose. About a dozen local institutions garlanded him at the station.

Then the president-elect, accompanied by his wife and sister, was taken to the Council Hall, where in the presence of a large gathering, Mr. Shamrao Vinayak, Raje, President of the Kalyan Municipality, read the address, welcoming the President-elect to the town.

SAVIOUR OF BIHAR.

The address among other things stated: "You have by your selfless services to humanity endeared yourself throughout the country you have identified yourself with the cause of the poor and your services to the cause of the sufferers in the recent Bihar earthquakes find no parallel in history. You have in short brought into practice the ideals of the great Sage of Magadha, which land has the privilege of being your motherland."

RAJEN BABU THANKS.

Replying in Hindi, Babu Rajendra Prasad thanked the Municipality for the honour done to him and said that he was a humble servant. His services were the fruit of kindness shown to him by his countrymen. The help of the Bombay Presidency towards the mitigation of the people's sufferings by earthquake and flood in Bihar was, no doubt, great but still the relief funds on the whole were not adequate. He hoped that the people that the people would show greater enthusiasm for the Congress work.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S SPECIAL.

After light refreshments were served to Babu Rajendra Prasad and his family at the residence of Mr. KKhanderao T. Sule, secretary of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee, the President-Elect was taken back to the station, where a special train was waiting to carry him and others to Bombay.

About a thousand people had collected on the platform to greet him at the station.

The Congress special left Kalyan at 8-10 a.m. amidst shouts of Babu Rajenprasad-ki-Jai.

AT THANA.

At Thana station there was a larger crowd awaiting to welcome the President-Elect. Mr. S. M. Abhyankar, Vice-president of the Thana Municipality, Mr. D. M. Damle, president of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, and among 25 others the Thana District Local Board, Gandhi Seva Sangh, Mahar Samaj Seva Sangh, Sarvajanik Sabha, garlanded the President-Elect.

GHATKOPAR ADDRESS.

The platform of the Ghatkopar station, where the train next halted for five minutes, was crowded from end to end. Mr. Ranchhoddas Gangji, Vice-president of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, presented the civic address printed on khaddar, wherein it was stated that the residents of Ghatkopar had taken prominent part in all Congress activities. The share of Ghatkopar in the Tilak Swaraj Fund was the largest among the suburbs of Bombay. It then referred to the great sacrifice Babu Rajendra Prasad had made since 1921 by giving up his large practice. He was rightly called by Mahatmaji as "Jewel of Bihar." By contributing to the Rajendraprasad Fund for the relief of earthquake sufferers, his countrymen had well appreciated his national services. The Ghatkopar municipality had before them an ideal of village improvement and civic amenities to their ratepayers. In the end the municipality wished that under his leadership the country would unite and march towards the goal.

Babu Rajendra Prasad thanked the Municipality for the honour done to him.

Mr. G. D. Bhat, president of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee, Mr. C. P. Shah, president of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee, the Hindu Sabha, and several other local institutions, garlanded the President-Elect.

AT DADAR AND BYCULLA.

At Dadar and Byculla stations the President-elect was welcomed by Ward Congress Committees.

When the Congress special reception was awaiting him. Several thousands of people greeted him with cheers when he stepped out of the second class compartment. He was garlanded by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the chairman of the Reception Committee. Then he was taken to the coach-and-fours. Babu Rajendra Prasad and his wife were occupying the raised seats, while Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu sat opposite to them. The procession marched through the lined ranks of spectators.

BARODA & ITS WOMEN

BARODA, (By Mail).

A meeting of women of Baroda was held here under the presidentship of Shrimati Sarojini Mehta when problems of (1) education; (2) laws regarding females; (3) child marriage; (4) female labour in factions and others were discussed.

It was also resolved to urge females to observe strictly laws of health. Reference was also made regarding elopment of Hindu girls, and it was resolved urging women to be careful against such dangers.—United Press.

"C. R." LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

Madras Editors For Newspaper Proprietor's Conference

MADRAS, Oct 21.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar with a number of delegates left for Bombay this morning by the Express, Mr. K. Srinivasan, managing Editor of the Hindu, and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of the Swadesamitran left for Bombay this morning in connection with the meeting of the Newspaper Proprietors Association.—A.P.

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